



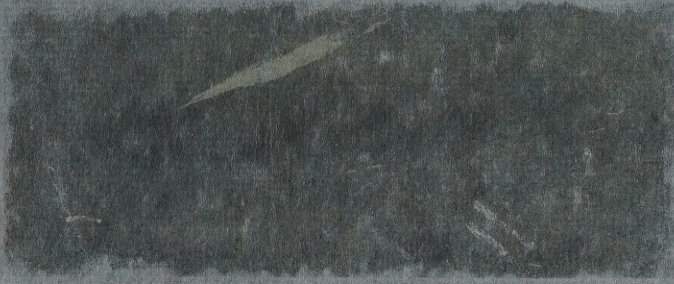
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1890.

COMMERCIAL SERIES.

No. 2.

REPORTS ON TRADE.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE TRADE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
STATISTICS BRANCH.



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OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1890.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE TRADE.

Frequent inquiries having of late been made by merchants and manufacturers for particulars respecting the trade that might be done by Canada with other portions of this continent, the following tables have been prepared. They show what trade with this continent has been done by the United States. As Canada has much the same classes of articles to export as the United States, these tables will serve as a guide to our exporters.

Attention is specially directed to the table showing the market there is for flour. The several countries in South and Central America and the Islands of the Continent import over twelve million dollars' worth of flour. It is believed that, with our superior wheat, much of this trade could be done by Canada, who is compelled, by the increased tariff against her products entering the United States market, to seek new outlets for her products, and thus make up for possible loss.

Attention is also directed to these countries as markets for hog products, nearly nine million dollars; and for wood products, over eight and one-half million dollars.

An effort has been made to collect other information that will prove useful.

GEORGE JOHNSON,
Statistician.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS,
OTTAWA, October, 1890.

EXPORTS BY THE UNITED STATES
TO THE
COUNTRIES NAMED, IN 1889.

	Agricultural Implements.	Animals.	Art Works.	Bark, Extract of, for Tanning.	Billiard and Pool Tables.	Blacking.	Books, Maps, &c.	Brass, and Manufactures of.	BREADSTUFFS.				
	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	Barley.	Bread and Biscuit.	Corn and Cornmeal.	Oats.	Rye and Rye Flour.
Argentine Republic.....	1,069,320	125,485	790	.....	.....	20,517	92,038	4,076	.....	410	9,395	734	.....
Brazil.....	31,848	79,363	2,464	.....	440	8,648	130,587	5,428	.....	11,968	28,354	210	.....
Central States of America.....	5,874	19,502	2,397	.....	4,148	2,600	44,288	4,419	144	19,054	11,426	224	35
Chili.....	115,187	.....	3,300	.....	3,870	7,012	19,060	2,213	.....	165	.....	.....	.....
Danish West Indies.....	1,049	10,185	25	.....	23	288	572	60	.....	3,709	57,316	979	.....
Ecuador.....	979	.....	30	.....	.....	311	4,119	857	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
French West Indies.....	354	125,505	10	.....	.....	85	102	1,195	.....	48,423	3,027,810	1,847	138
do Guiana.....	.....	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	327	38,361	315	362
British West Indies.....	4,033	307,050	231	1,948	577	4,388	12,662	.....	.....	297,480	489,712	60,300	.....
do Guiana.....	163	28,700	.....	.....	40	475	1,188	56	73	10,094	34,417	2,343	.....
do Honduras.....	282	561	.....	.....	.....	195	215	28	.....	3,715	2,570	120	.....
Haiti.....	121	2,752	19	57	287	1,153	38,421	493	.....	24,298	1,338	1,599	8
Mexico.....	60,513	513,703	1,393	1,492	4,612	4,347	36,583	21,850	3,487	40,110	197,225	3,220	245
Dutch West Indies.....	16	.....	250	102	.....	195	2,548	1,080	.....	21,964	129,996	283	687
do Guiana.....	28	741	392	.....	.....	138	.....	.....	.....	1,945	312	85	.....
Peru.....	10,286	10,232	1,111	.....	866	3,185	9,481	703	.....	720	.....	.....	.....
San Domingo.....	921	921	232	.....	245	527	3,677	500	.....	4,386	1,261	496	.....
Cuba.....	74,135	16,336	2,151	.....	805	5,399	46,617	32,420	.....	23,557	92,425	7,813	2,630
Porto Rico.....	5,238	5,238	480	.....	91	1,420	2,367	1,956	.....	17,766	5,709	408	.....
United States of Colombia.....	4,184	4,588	1,500	.....	3,694	2,004	56,137	20,921	52	34,823	11,266	1,473	.....
Uruguay.....	125,382	3,100	72	.....	550	.....	2,276	751	.....	495	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela.....	832	13,100	949	663	5,532	1,277	13,388	3,301	.....	30,613	119,288	923	10
Totals.....	1,510,745	1,267,094	17,828	4,262	25,780	65,183	516,326	102,316	3,756	606,022	4,258,181	83,372	4,115

COUNTRIES.	BREADSTUFFS.		Bricks.	Brooms and Brushes.	Candles.	Carriages and Horse Cars.	Cars, Passenger, &c., for Steam Railways.	Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines.	Clocks and Watches.	COAL.		Cocoa and Chocolate.	Copper, and Manufactures of.
	Wheat and Wheat Flour.	All other Breadstuffs.								Anthracite.	Bituminous.		
			¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢			¢	¢
Argentine Republic.	4,036,246	952		4,872		160,893	558,994	151,771	58,475	370	600		212
Brazil.	704,134	26,274	1,037	2,395	12,829	32,387	275,853	193,386	60,506		847	560	285
Central States of America.	200,936	20,922	799	5,769	12,871	44,445	8,530	215,205	9,075	93	4,494	1,302	5,769
Chili.	200,936	245		3,557		17,060	36,583	61,491	11,449	1,431	945		5,890
Danish West Indies.	131,912	1,064	938	234	986	3,965		2,844	213	1,703	420	191	310
Ecuador.	63,578	1,691	190	932	398	3,054	4,950	38,322	7,079				
French West Indies.	557,704	1,296		88		13,315		3,733	373	1,433	81,810		
do Guiana.	25,240	1,015		105		173		144	32	153			
British West Indies.	2,084,143	69,141	1,513	4,146	11,078	79,510		82,854	5,210	5,895	8,176	9,855	1,054
do Guiana.	540,132	7,179	32	2,532	2,747	4,365		25,940	1,092	800		26	70
do Honduras.	66,226	1,737		601	1,075	757		6,768	716			2,459	
Havti.	787,919	3,732	2,164	538	4,441	25,456		17,169	445	6,218		21	
Mexico.	185,746	27,007	8,100	8,548	34,179	134,873	210,412	329,487	18,172	12,229	153,497	26,427	8,532
Dutch West Indies.	136,561	3,256	4	359	1,000	4,346		6,317	3,918	2,561	10,053	9	75
do Guiana.	55,666	115		177	188	312		1,607	98	137			
Peru.	652	416		1,818	136	4,550		31,188	5,266				2,569
San Domingo.	202,678	3,631	1,070	546	4,140	8,720		14,895	354	1,733	2,577	21	2,007
Cuba.	1,190,529	19,093	4,922	5,851	793	67,282		223,684	17,389	100,504	480,590	221	13,692
Porto Rico.	638,210	11,669	330	6,241	18,755	11,144		53,325	2,338	850	6,040	20	975
United States of Colombia.	326,688	14,370	1,102	7,090	7,146	30,982		168,218	4,915	278	134,532	3,625	8,459
Uruguay.	277,510	5,263		283	164	24,930	10,720	52,289	12,960		4,257		
Venezuela.	795,212	42,543	285	2,751	11,173	24,197	7,519	137,257	9,512	4,862	7,014	28	5,206
Totals.	13,006,682	262,511	22,489	59,433	124,699	696,716	1,113,561	1,817,894	229,597	141,250	895,852	44,765	55,105

COUNTRIES.	COTTON MANUFACTURES.				Eggs.	Fancy Articles.	Fertilizers.	Fish.	FLAX AND HEMP, MANUFACTURES OF			
	Coloured Cloths.	Uncoloured Cloths.	Wearing Apparel.	All Other.					Cordage.	Twine.	Other Flax and Hemp.	Fruits.
Argentine Republic.....	36,848	426,337	1,966	32,743	1,023	26,529	.....	51,387	33,146	144,552	961	1,000
Brazil.....	412,247	190,611	5,984	22,302	1,036	68,244	49	17,184	8,220	14,819	5,821	7,191
Central States of America.....	163,648	273,395	37,589	19,929	8,698	66,503	18	45,446	24,383	1,197	6,788	24,684
Chili.....	38,052	530,174	2,289	5,795	175	22,182	.....	32,288	37,096	302	248	754
Danish West Indies.....	4,938	3,553	343	832	428	3,252	.....	10,211	962	141	258	2,022
Ecuador.....	83,905	13,051	4,454	2,912	190	26,580	.....	5,963	5,455	1,184	3,737	474
French West Indies.....	927	2,614	.....	371	64	448	593	15,381	2,957	98	.....	1,076
do Guiana.....	354	409	.....	215	.....	.....	.....	28,450	48	119	2	729
British West Indies.....	88,784	70,286	9,533	9,789	1,355	38,504	29,487	96,064	39,061	2,650	2,841	44,461
do Guiana.....	14,882	10,194	18	605	17	2,538	.....	10,721	238	42	62	8,366
do Honduras.....	16,644	20,313	114	878	61	4,491	.....	10,338	2,096	982	322	2,555
Haiti.....	426,506	105,253	2,262	2,690	729	7,553	.....	462,491	3,638	703	1,831	3,138
Mexico.....	461,675	138,904	54,638	163,638	8,913	31,945	.....	35,704	23,786	667	24,475	51,091
Dutch West Indies.....	32,237	15,310	3,003	110	105	2,148	.....	10,553	8,310	336	228	1,705
do Guiana.....	105	46	77	175	.....	184	.....	38,561	320	.....	.....	202
Peru.....	16,043	87,461	1,628	1,971	248	32,365	.....	6,409	25,207	218	1,185	721
San Domingo.....	84,040	35,376	1,210	5,700	2,348	3,770	.....	73,879	7,446	649	523	2,608
Cuba.....	13,192	56,931	12,515	43,542	3,214	77,557	24,991	110,291	284,138	2,188	11,858	30,981
Porto Rico.....	6,610	5,727	2,087	4,303	321	5,755	19,973	4,410	16,637	96	1,062	1,666
United States of Colombia.....	129,569	74,404	23,422	27,012	3,194	36,936	.....	126,186	68,131	4,985	5,862	20,923
Uruguay.....	13,481	93,075	1,536	4,934	176	21,812	.....	15,345	16,892	.....	.....	2,023
Venezuela.....	272,962	176,558	4,787	12,834	5,078	15,091	.....	35,018	104,186	11,013	2,974	13,588
Totals.....	2,319,709	2,329,982	169,407	363,320	37,368	494,391	72,111	1,241,780	712,353	198,340	71,042	221,958
												405,541

Glass and Glassware.

COUNTRIES.	Glue.	Grease Scrap.	Gunpowder and other Explosives.	Hay.	Hides and Skins other than Fur.	Hops.	Ice.	India Rubber Manufactures.	Ink, Printers.	Instruments, Scientific, Telegraph and Telephone.	Iron and Steel, and Manufactures.	Jewellery, and Manufactures of Gold and Silver.	Lamps, Chandeliers, &c., for Lights.	Lead, Manufactures of.
Argentine Republic.....	125	970	17,286	934	.....	.....	.....	5,117	2,059	100,345	1,141,570	13,507	60,958	3,080
Brazil.....	129	863	11,806	925	.....	.....	1,200	7,721	5,049	55,487	915,752	61,020	27,040	34,058
Central States of America.....	464	7,132	116,245	1,948	637	3,475	495	25,464	1,840	41,840	754,007	7,432	12,843	7,955
Chili.....	29	5,702	30,125	.....	.....	36	.....	8,107	432	12,806	405,970	7,250	9,405	5,868
Danish West Indies.....	25	293	86	51	93	13	2,472	205	28	12,765	18,867	137	741	95
Ecuador.....	15	5	3,007	.....	.....	533	.....	3,925	481	4,276	133,765	19,106	3,340	866
French West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	3,444	162	11	3,172	159	14	70	3,239	.....	480	.....
do Guiana.....	.....	.....	.....	562	.....	.....	989	4	.....	5	196,596	.....	296	.....
British West Indies.....	431	2,065	24,225	29,625	1,166	2,443	35,495	6,360	2,099	9,683	196,596	2,072	8,493	2,237
do Guiana.....	.....	27	768	6,669	.....	6	12,848	95	100	70	21,137	.....	9,157	.....
Honduras.....	31	52	2,056	.....	.....	.....	1,642	178	36	87	16,525	900	937	56
Hayti.....	467	225	88,608	289	72	115	975	804	377	1,581	214,234	17	3,526	2,468
Mexico.....	1,147	103,623	295,021	20,036	2,861	1,222	4,683	45,208	14,063	66,932	2,292,157	12,476	37,733	17,362
Dutch West Indies.....	65	42	1,349	6,137	.....	10	754	259	268	1,315	13,060	6,340	887	15
do Guiana.....	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	1,016	98	.....	100	3,501	.....	68	1,000
Peru.....	.....	1,520	6,305	.....	.....	.....	4,559	648	648	16,375	140,490	1,696	8,253	2,248
San Domingo.....	164	1,263	64,632	253	30	100	.....	811	445	592	191,991	1,487	2,850	1,266
Cuba.....	6,167	28,067	14,664	25,296	255	394	244	27,804	6,976	21,958	1,998,018	5,537	28,326	7,694
Porto Rico.....	1,080	239	3,128	.....	89	391	.....	2,704	1,750	2,045	107,912	9,451	6,225	2,363
United States of Colombia.....	371	4,524	36,036	4,434	7	1,347	18,090	15,833	2,952	14,008	626,240	12,809	19,593	6,184
Uruguay.....	120	120	11,089	.....	70	.....	.....	2,444	2,457	2,839	187,889	1,891	17,575	1,998
Venezuela.....	456	1,966	14,001	97	1,004	1,404	.....	8,147	2,666	42,409	442,440	19,883	15,002	9,534
Totals.....	11,166	158,698	738,840	102,928	6,694	11,500	84,075	166,406	44,740	305,378	9,827,301	175,061	269,618	106,347

COUNTRIES.

	Leather and Manufactures.	Lime and Cement.	Malt Liquor.	Marble and Stone, and Manufactures of.	Matches.	Musical Instruments.	Naval Stores.	Oakum.	Oil Cake and Meal.	Oils, Animal.	Oils, Mineral, Refined.	Oils, Vegetable.	Paints and Colours.	Paper and Manufactures of.	Paraffine and Paraffine Wax.
Argentina Republic.....	30,664	2,068	5,978	4,296	25,240	25,240	25,981	1,059	.....	220	726,795	2,810	6,188	30,105	506
Brazil.....	13,391	717	14,169	4,516	7,890	7,890	66,361	2,005	.....	39,222	937,815	9,362	6,002	36,034	284
Central States of America.....	93,563	3,893	91,177	12,005	11,321	11,321	4,842	377	6	3,068	81,456	12,368	25,186	28,727	4,677
Chili.....	11,075	118	1,314	3,080	2,686	2,686	8,900	350	.....	57,369	235,809	896	2,952	27,661	.....
Danish West Indies.....	13,023	383	406	707	24	24	77	31	8,141	458	7,822	4,763	606	851	37
Ecuador.....	19,045	.....	668	16,864	8,175	8,175	50	.....	.....	.....	609,606	100	485	8,545	.....
French West Indies.....	1,035	.....	6,812	192	886	50	734	3	3,528	155	41,722	713	25	465	72
do Guiana.....	62	.....	1,073	.....	1,378	13	.....	8	.....	.....	3,574	13	44	5	.....
British West Indies.....	118,493	971	15,865	8,269	15,882	15,882	3,213	1,869	176,425	6,342	174,203	38,485	9,284	28,184	246
do Guiana.....	11,289	.....	415	1,162	54	405	633	83	3,205	26,297	51,600	786	120	347	.....
do Honduras.....	11,272	.....	4,851	283	1,481	50	623	267	.....	.....	10,276	506	889	1,775	.....
Hayti.....	34,273	1,656	15,771	2,054	4,219	1,432	924	1,261	.....	5,184	39,915	4,246	6,000	3,494	.....
Mexico.....	88,033	18,905	182,058	10,168	14,737	14,737	6,702	617	.....	44,447	248,381	76,136	36,207	13,355	17,683
Dutch West Indies.....	7,985	16	704	1,218	1,876	329	368	398	18	571	13,948	702	877	1,825	257
do Guiana.....	105	.....	8,932	2,050	800	.....	55	60	.....	.....	14,769	15	15	.....	.....
Peru.....	2,181	45	971	390	718	.....	11,279	87	.....	6,011	57,172	935	489	6,117	24
San Domingo.....	23,518	2,780	7,493	493	460	460	4,913	211	.....	208	41,799	2,016	1,499	8,046	.....
Cuba.....	166,334	16,500	19,312	14,243	959	959	12,135	2,594	.....	2,122	107,552	3,725	20,753	198,461	.....
Porto Rico.....	10,343	514	6,382	4,603	1,153	1,153	1,509	440	20	320	97,872	2,180	3,149	49,387	295
United States of Colombia.....	65,182	4,337	34,445	3,123	5,917	5,917	5,182	3,488	687	15,759	89,490	10,679	19,046	32,933	.....
Uruguay.....	4,293	7,679	3,317	7,726	1,734	1,734	29,618	2,783	.....	784	273,425	830	103	6,584	.....
Venezuela.....	15,117	4,337	23,263	6,508	5,447	5,447	19,113	1,932	.....	1,343	121,849	16,817	11,604	17,301	11
Totals.....	740,936	65,011	445,406	104,600	42,961	104,632	205,612	19,943	192,090	209,924	3,979,910	189,068	152,723	500,502	24,092

PROVISIONS, COMPRISING MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

COUNTRIES.	Beef Products.					Hog Products.					Mutton.	Oleomargarine and Oil.	Poultry.	All other Meat Pro-ducts.
	Beef, Canned.	Beef, Fresh.	Beef, Pickled.	Beef, Other.	Tallow.	Bacon.	Hams.	Pork, Fresh.	Pork, Pickled.	Lard.				
Plated Ware.	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
Argentine Republic.....	131,501	262	.....	.....	.....	13	550	.....	.....	86,389	.....	3,637	20	6,342
Brazil.....	32,439	3,019	705	5,708	106	103,533	628	.....	1,289	484,739	.....	.....	57	2,096
Central States of America.....	5,836	4,500	17,580	6,143	62,752	9,142	12,621	.....	30,547	80,000	.....	.....	53	11,322
Chili.....	30,860	601	3,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,390	66,046	.....	.....	.....	835
Danish West Indies.....	.....	207	4,063	.....	535	864	6,965	.....	24,401	16,585	.....	.....	36	1,193
Ecuador.....	2,118	.....	.....	.....	141	.....	3,230	.....	.....	200,017	.....	.....	10	135
French West Indies.....	1,141	171	84,301	.....	361	3,108	19,932	.....	64,705	103,384	.....	.....	15	17,585
do Guiana.....	22	771	6,106	.....	.....	.....	819	.....	15,662	16,525	.....	.....	20	202
British West Indies.....	2,667	12,758	200,964	209	5,339	17,829	76,346	.....	603,261	231,012	93	2,155	1,043	79,833
do Guiana.....	198	459	103,407	.....	9,593	8,754	12,047	.....	251,263	52,679	.....	970	905	7,314
do Honduras.....	291	781	6,346	.....	.....	2,810	4,469	.....	53,254	10,428	.....	.....	.....	3,269
Haiti.....	310	380	41,676	.....	1,219	69	26,793	.....	699,567	227,047	.....	.....	.....	10,773
Mexico.....	9,012	2,280	1,600	59	319,670	9,649	31,644	103	252	128,169	62	430	247	18,615
Dutch West Indies.....	1,193	1,058	12,726	.....	1,755	468	3,507	.....	3,761	19,137	.....	.....	.....	5,014
do Guiana.....	.....	230	28,588	.....	.....	9,014	2,981	.....	55,140	848	.....	.....	.....	353
Peru.....	6,115	574	252	.....	2,743	182	643	.....	1,623	94,877	.....	.....	.....	3,978
San Domingo.....	311	9	2,659	.....	30,904	1,449	8,734	.....	24,661	55,326	.....	.....	518	17,932
Cuba.....	10,699	122	4,392	.....	3,521	278,842	295,148	.....	59,943	2,541,038	.....	.....	.....	8,218
Porto Rico.....	3,668	82	2,612	.....	784	47,728	24,396	.....	217,549	296,042	.....	.....	330	19,214
United States of Colombia.....	10,222	2,286	27,818	139	5,709	1,680	36,751	.....	36,484	147,223	4	.....	50	474
Uruguay.....	25,688	.....	.....	.....	1,195	33	600	.....	.....	41,145	.....	.....	30	5,769
Venezuela.....	10,368	1,207	3,575	.....	.....	654	69,739	.....	1,782	477,036	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	284,655	31,817	551,809	12,258	455,327	495,821	638,536	103	2,038,524	5,377,752	159	7,192	3,334	220,486

COUNTRIES.	Dairy Products.	Salt.	Seeds.	Silk, Manufactures of.	Soap.	Spices, Ground or Prepared.	Spirits.	Starch.	Stationery.	Straw and Palm, Manufactures of.	SUGAR.			Tin, Manufactures of.	Tobacco, Unmanufactured.	Tobacco, Manufactures of.
											Refined Sugar.	Candy and Confectionery.				
Argentine Republic.....	14		537	1,346	6,318		2,894	18,010	4,560	17	2,755	59	4,144	60,381	40,549	
Brazil.....	7,736	39	436	25,566	39,638	88	84	557	10,790	5,326	935	105	5,886	5,111	5,052	
Central States of America.....	39,901	3,740	2,829	1,134	13,595	1,751	25,406	2,898	28,200	2,928	49,775	6,247	5,905	12,410	32,003	
Chili.....	30		260		2,404		1,593	12	6,478		48,057	75	2,499	317	8,066	
Danish West Indies.....	25,508		65	5	591	36	34,672	5,881	563	379	8,373	181	612	9,749	8,874	
Ecuador.....	3,845		161	341	584	5	1,760	30	5,699	64	45	284	234		252	
French West Indies.....	134,926		63		286	6		7	44	9	365		874	71,147	43	
do Guiana.....	4,491								5		7,971			6,145		
British West Indies.....	362,218	797	1,250	372	33,387	537	136,945	3,730	14,565	9,901	141,464	6,441	21,818	129,642	92,978	
do Guiana.....	31,765		7		8,329	68	137	432	789	79	1,620	88	1,046	42,133	5,612	
do Honduras.....	19,290	37	86		2,771	93	262	77	203		6,713	161	457	2,332	3,559	
Hayti.....	103,332	138	149		184,326	2,117	1,649	179	2,553	1,426	114,790	1,336	2,420	78,767	9,775	
Mexico.....	41,958	1,637	2,035	7,163	37,590	5,962	14,848	7,565	47,109	2,730	58,280	6,480	19,919	122,608	11,110	
Dutch West Indies.....	21,456		123		1,526	122		76	545	534	9,376	1,088	876	6,268	30,715	
do Guiana.....	3,205		26	34	134				100		371		41	5,604	168	
Peru.....	306		136				136	15	3,516			432	96			
San Domingo.....	26,050	607	123		9,149	327		19	2,375	602	23,520	1,311	786	188	90	
Cuba.....	47,182	209	1,920	460	4,717	249	475	60	13,290	6,379	206	19,735	19,686	270	59,638	
Porto Rico.....	24,721		129	21	171	35	68	1,048	5,962	286	772	3,884	3,617	1,026	739	
United States of Colombia.....	112,663	6,055	986	738	63,407	2,094	10,166	983	29,576	12,770	205,306	3,987	11,777	48,243	58,565	
Uruguay.....	219	20		120	539	70	440	12,785	1,487		13,017		1,840	27,549	3,231	
Venezuela.....	112,265		1,121	1,121	1,155	966	668	102	4,085	1,142	850	8,961	4,951	16,551	73,024	
Totals.....	1,122,721	13,315	12,502	38,421	410,617	14,526	232,262	54,466	182,494	44,572	694,561	60,850	108,984	646,441	443,809	

COUNTRIES.	WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.									
	Trunks, Bags, Valises and Travelling	Varnish.	Vegetables.	Vinegar.	Wax, Bees.	Wine.	Boards, Deals and Planks.	Joists and Scantling.	Pallings and Pickets.	Shooks.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Argentine Republic.....	36,977	11,860	1,579	.....	60	118	1,921,488	133,541	5,840	45,300
Brazil.....	6,165	4,044	47,780	.....	.....	147	340,841	587	.....	8,500
Central States of America.....	6,334	4,733	26,470	531	821	61,919	25,000	78	185	260
Chili.....	4,573	5,668	1,759	140	.....	41	389,114	.....	794	.....
Danish West Indies.....	645	100	8,765	111	.....	51	12,979	.....	.....	9,250
Ecuador.....	1,166	636	573	2	.....	235	.....	.....	.....	130
French West Indies.....	1,804	73	13,534	.....	.....	174	109,751	12,619	.....	167,427
do Guiana.....	500	.....	2,866	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	17
British West Indies.....	11,260	3,282	118,065	2,240	108	2,705	332,648	28,470	156	170,344
do Guiana.....	73	647	15,417	259	.....	480	86,675	144	.....	101,369
do Honduras.....	2,029	199	7,245	222	14	964	17,396	154	.....	210
Havti.....	4,586	151	18,061	3	.....	62	95,437	1,504	.....	546
Mexico.....	11,991	17,729	57,705	846	331	34,026	375,229	26,369	112	5,454
Dutch West Indies.....	5,912	126	18,411	.....	.....	11	14,480	.....	.....	62
do Guiana.....	431	.....	698	.....	.....	.....	350	524	.....	3,297
Peru.....	3,228	455	412	.....	.....	20	78,393	.....	.....	.....
San Domingo.....	2,192	168	8,064	14	.....	18	49,777	4,236	.....	5,000
Cuba.....	17,880	13,853	390,812	5	.....	382	313,864	52,366	.....	3,870
Porto Rico.....	8,464	1,665	16,136	.....	.....	.....	79,470	6,262	.....	100,918
United States of Colombia.....	15,514	6,049	78,673	426	191	3,394	112,835	326	.....	143,415
Uruguay.....	1,459	4,986	892	20	.....	.....	412,540	40,722	.....	1,192
Venezuela.....	2,112	3,802	72,849	22	.....	1,810	30,698	835	.....	1,050
Totals.....	145,295	80,226	906,766	4,841	1,525	106,557	4,798,965	308,774	15,452	760,077
								808,553	253,170	
										11,141
										80,821
										1,703,252
										56,000
										4,523
										86,000
										41,000
										380,000
										22,000
										20,500
										3,000
										18,500
										200,000
										42,000
										2,168
										6,200
										3,856
										10,000
										91,000
										2,500
										11,000
										2,500
										10,000
										4,000
										3,856
										200,000
										11,141
										338
										50
										297
										298
										3,367
										78
										12,300
										840
										4,382
										80,821

WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.

COUNTRIES.

Wool, Manufactures of.

Furniture, &c.

Timber, Sawed.

Staves and all other

Shooks.

Pallings and Pickets.

Boards, Deals and

Planks.

Joists and Scantling.

Wine.

Wax, Bees.

Vinegar.

Vegetables.

Varnish.

Trunks, Bags, Valises and Travelling

IMPORTS of the named Countries, from the United States, of Agricultural Products; Exports to the United States, 1889;
also, Exports of Flour and Wheat by the United States.

COUNTRIES.	AGRICULTURAL.		TOTAL.		EXPORT OF FLOUR BY UNITED STATES.		EXPORT OF WHEAT BY UNITED STATES.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Barrels.	\$	Bushels.	\$
Argentine Republic.....	304,102	5,193,741	8,376,077	5,454,618	678,972	3,651,908	415,507	384,337
Brazil.....	4,903,421	52,642,737	9,276,511	60,403,804	190,284	705,058	62,047	50,755
Central American States.....	1,299,288	7,348,493	4,146,511	8,414,019	145	789	225,207	200,147
Chili.....	341,763	103,492	2,967,254	2,022,625	607,931	131,910	2	2
Danish West Indies.....	335,959	513,785	673,942	695,005	13,936	63,578		
Ecuador.....	273,672	480,797	755,708	110,053	107,070	536,012	22,981	21,752
French West Indies.....	1,326,232	99,382	1,852,111	13,366	5,181	25,240		
do Guiana.....	82,943		140,768	13,366	444,317	2,083,433	610	709
British West Indies.....	5,539,461	14,579,986	8,197,693	15,985,562	119,012	540,132		
do Honduras.....	191,448	180,524	302,623	211,465	13,465	66,226		
Hayti.....	1,231,151	4,512,593	1,643,249	4,526,181	154,636	787,919		
Mexico.....	1,955,406	2,948,295	3,975,461	3,757,443	32,114	183,318	2,280	2,428
Dutch West Indies.....	9,747,381	671,627	10,886,288	21,253,601	27,426	136,529	25	32
do Guiana.....	305,121	90,123	619,011	194,087	11,212	55,666		
Peru.....	171,700	458,925	254,626	460,243	130	652		
San Domingo.....	112,531	202,965	773,244	314,032	37,646	202,678		
Cuba.....	390,845	1,285,873	1,150,651	1,454,261	243,153	1,190,494	30	35
Porto Rico.....	5,099,954	47,294,203	11,297,198	52,130,623	129,916	638,210		
United States of Columbia.....	1,327,026	3,672,274	2,175,458	3,707,373	61,603	326,688		
Uruguay.....	984,115	3,669,996	3,728,961	4,263,519	22,119	114,559	168,259	162,941
Venezuela.....	360,412	2,847,828	2,027,383	2,986,964	155,857	791,007	4,848	5,205
Bolivia.....	1,805,194	10,156,454	3,703,705	10,392,569				
do.....	2,100	1,477	6,888	2,126				
Totals.....	38,153,225	158,955,570	78,981,271	199,901,470	2,435,311	12,232,006	901,796	828,348

TARIFFS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The following are the duties imposed on the articles named, according to the *Boletín del Departamento Nacional de Agricultura*, which publishes the text of the Customs tariff law for 1890 :—

	Pesos.
Wheat, per 100 kilograms	1·65
Wheat or maize flour, per kilogram	·04
Maize, shelled, per kilogram.....	·04
Vermicelli, etc. do	·07
Fine biscuits or crackers, etc., per kilogram.....	·09
Common wine, in casks, per liter.....	·08
Fine wine do do	·25
Wine in bottles, not exceeding 1 liter each, per bottle	·25

Tobacco, other than cigars, and fancy articles, 55 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Preserved fruits, meats, and vegetables in oil, vinegar, or spirits, 45 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The following articles are free of duty:—

Animals for breeding purposes, including cattle, sheep, swine and heavy draught horses; fresh fruits, plants subject to the law of 26th October, 1888, seeds for agricultural purposes, vegetable fiber for manufacture of paper.

Articles of foreign origin, not otherwise provided for, are subject to a duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The only change of importance in the duties of articles named above, as compared with those imposed in former years, is in the case of horses, all of which were formerly on the free list, whereas under the tariff for 1890 all, except heavy draught animals, become subject to the *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent.

The value of the gold peso is 96·5 cents. Under a recent law one-half of the amount of duties is required to be paid in gold or its equivalent in paper. The other half remains payable in paper, its gold equivalent varying with the premium on gold coin, which has been as high as 380 per cent. within the present year, but since the recent change of administration has fallen much lower, having been quoted early in August at 142 per cent., and on the 21st of that month at 162 per cent. At this latter rate the value of the paper peso is about 36·8 cents, and at that rate specific duties, so far as payable in paper, are consequently little more than one-third of their nominal amount. Taking the half payable in gold and the half payable in paper together, the average rate with the gold premium at 162 may be reckoned at about 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents to the peso.

Specific duties are levied upon the weight of the dutiable article with its inside wrapping (except in the case of tea in lead or tin, of which the net weight only is dutiable).

Port dues at Buenos Ayres.

The *South American Journal* publishes the port dues for the new port of Buenos Ayres. The tariff is as follows:—

Article 1. All ocean-going vessels entering the Darsena, whether they have called at any other port of the Republic, of the Banda Oriental, or from up river, loading for ports outside Santa Maria and San Antonio, will pay a tax of 2 cents per ton register for every day's stay in Darsena, and to this tax the river steamers will also be subject.

Article 2. All the launches occupied in the port traffic and which, after loading, discharging or transferring cargo, remain in the Darsena, will pay a tax as follows: Steamer of 50 metres or less in length, \$10; steamers of from 50 to 75 metres in length, \$15; steamers of from 75 metres to 100, \$20; steamers of 100 metres in length, \$25.

Article 3. With reference to the above regulations, all fractions of days commencing or finishing shall be counted as full days.

BOLIVIA.

According to information furnished to the French *Journal Officiel* of 2nd May, 1889, by the Chargé d'Affaires of France at La Paz, a law had been passed by the Bolivian Congress increasing all previously existing duties by 50 per cent. Under this law a surtax of 50 per cent. is therefore to be added to the duties levied in the latest preceding edition of the Bolivian tariff. The rates on the articles named are given below, with and without the surtax.

Articles.	Values on which <i>ad valorem</i> rates are levied, expressed in bolivianos and one-hundredths of same.	RATES OF DUTY AS	
		Specified in last edition of the Bolivian Tariff.	Augmented by the Surtax of 50 p. c. since imposed (actual duties now levied.)
Animals for breeding purposes.....		Free.....	Free.
Hides and skins.....		25 p.c., <i>ad valorem</i>	37½ p.c. <i>ad valorem</i>
Hops for fermenting beer.....	Per kilo., 0 26	do.....	37½ do
Oil cake.....		Free.....	Free.
Pressed hay.....		do.....	do
Plants, all kinds.....		do.....	do
Bran.....		do.....	do
Pease, dried.....	Per kilo., 0 05	25 p.c. <i>ad valorem</i>	37½ p.c. <i>ad valorem</i>
Rice, all kinds.....	do 0 07	20 do.....	30 do
Oats, in grain.....	do 0 03	25 do.....	37½ do
Meat, salt, beef or pork.....	do 0 10	10 do.....	15 do
Barley, for feeding cattle.....		Free.....	Free.
do hulled, including tins, jars or pots.....	Per kilo., 0 10	25 p.c. <i>ad valorem</i>	37½ p.c. <i>ad valorem</i>
do pearl do.....	do 0 17	25 do.....	37½ do
Prunes:			
Dried, including tins, jars or pots.....	do 0 17	25 do.....	37½ do
In boxes, &c.....	do 0 11	25 do.....	37½ do
Preserves, meat, vegetables, fish, in tins, glasses and jars.....	do 0 35	25 do.....	37½ do
Meat, dried and salted.....		Free.....	Free.
Dates, in boxes, including packages.....	Per kilo., 0 17	25 p.c. <i>ad valorem</i>	37½ p.c. <i>ad valorem</i>
Preserves of fruit, in syrup, dry or crystallized, including box or jars.....	do 0 43	25 do.....	37½ p.c. <i>ad valorem</i>
Extracts of meat, &c., in jars, &c., including weights of same.....	do 0 55	25 do.....	37½ do
Beans, dried.....	do 0 05	10 do.....	15 do
Fruits:			
Preserved in alcohol, including jar.....	do 0 26	25 do.....	37½ do
Dried, not enumerated.....	do 0 07	25 do.....	37½ do

RATES on the articles named, with or without the surtax—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Values on which <i>ad valorem</i> rates are levied, expressed in bolivianos and one-hundredths of same.	RATES OF DUTY AS	
		Specified in last edition of the Bolivian Tariff.	Augmented by the Surtax of 50 p. c. since imposed (actual duties now levied.)
Biscuits of all kinds.....	Per kilo., 0·09	·02 bol. per kilo.....	·03 bol. per kilo.
Gray peas.....	do 0·05	10 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Cherries.....	do 0·10	25 do.....	37½ do
Broad beans, dried.....	do 0·05	10 do.....	15 do
Flour:			
Wheat, superior, in barrels or sacks.....		Free.....	Free.
do medium and ordinary.....		do.....	do
do other kinds, such as maize, oatmeal, &c.....	Per kilo., 0·10	10 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Eggs.....		Free.....	Free.
Hams of all kinds.....	Per kilo., 0·26	25 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i>	37½ p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Milk, condensed.....		Free.....	Free.
Tongues:			
Dried or smoked.....	Per kilo., 0·20	10 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> .
In brine, salt, &c.....	do 0·30	25 do.....	37½ do
Lard and beef suet.....	do 0·09	15 do.....	22½ do
do pork.....	do 0·18	15 do.....	22½ do
Butter, in kegs, &c.....	do 0·43	10 do.....	15 do
Maize.....		Free.....	Free.
Dried fruits, in slices.....	Per kilo., 0·11	25 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i>	37½ p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Potatoes:			
Dried.....		Free.....	Free.
Fresh.....		do.....	do
Raisins, including box.....	Per kilo., 0·10	25 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i>	37½ p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Cheese, all kinds.....	do 0·26	·09 bol. per kilo.....	·135 bol. per kilo.
Sausages, all kinds.....	do 0·43	25 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i>	37½ p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Wheat, in sacks of 62 kilos.....		Free.....	Free.
Wines, Malaga, Malmsey, Sauterne, Asti, and other full-bodied sweet or dry wines, in bottles of 690 grams.....	*Per 1oz. 10·00	2 bol. p. doz. bottles.	3 bol p. doz. bottles.
Wines:			
In half bottles.....	do 5·00	1 do.....	1·50 do
In casks, &c.....	Per liter., 0·50	12 bol. per liter.....	18 bol. per liter.
Tobacco, in leaf, or bundles, or strips, other than Havana.....	Per kilo., 0·40	·60 bol. per kilo.....	·90 bol. per kilo.

* Larger bottles in same proportion.

The Bolivian monetary standard is silver, and the value of the boliviano, as estimated on 1st January, 1890, was 69·8 cents, but calculated on the basis of the present value of silver bullion it would be about 85 cents.

BRAZIL.

The rates of duty given below are those imposed by the Brazilian tariff which went into effect 1st July, 1887. These are increased in a few instances by a surtax, as indicated by asterisks referring to a foot note which follows the table:

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
	Reis.
Asses, mules and horses, each.....	20,000
Oxen, each.....	5,000
Sheep, goats and swine, each.....	1,000

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
	Reis.
Raw hides of every kind—	
Green.....	Per kilo. 80
Dried and salted.....	do 140
Wool, raw, carded, dyed or prepared.....	do 110
Beef or mutton, fresh, for preserving in ice.....	do 70
Beef, dried.....	do 70
Meat of any kind, not otherwise mentioned, in brine or smoked.....	do 120
Hams, prepared in any way.....	do 450
Tongues, tripe, &c., of pig, &c.:	
Dried or salted.....	do 160
Preserved or prepared in any other way.....	do *600
Sausages.....	do 800
Extracts of meat.....	do *2,000
Preserves of meat, tongues, soups, jellies, &c.....	do *600
Milk, prepared in any way.....	do 280
Butter, pure.....	do 580
Lard or hog's grease, rendered or prepared.....	do 200
Eggs of domestic fowl.....	do 160
Cheeses of all kinds.....	do 580
Bacon, salted or in brine.....	do 120
Green fruits, chesnuts, nuts, almonds, olives, of every kind.....	do 80
Fruits, dried, of every kind.....	do 180
All other fruits, nuts, &c., not otherwise mentioned, preserved in brandy, syrup, paste or jelly, in sugar, dried or with the juice and crystallized, or prepared in any other manner.....	do *850
Rice, hulled or not, or crushed.....	do 25
Barley of every kind.....	do 30
Bran, &c.....	do 15
Flours, fecula and prepared powders—	
Of wheat.....	do 16
Of maize, rice, potatoes, barley, oats, rye, sago, &c.....	do 120
Haricot beans of every kind.....	do 30
Common sea and lunch biscuits.....	do 30
Biscuits of any other kind, small.....	do 380
Tomatoes—	
Whole, fresh or in brine.....	do 80
Prepared in any other mannert.....	do 360
Wheat in the grain.....	Free.
Vegetables, flours and cereals, not otherwise mentioned—	
Dried.....	Per kilo. 80
Preserved.....	do 360
Linseed.....	do 100
Seeds, for gardening and agricultural purposes.....	Free.
Potatoes, edible, English, &c.....	Per kilo. 10
Hay, oats, straw and other fodder, green or dried.....	do 15
Hops.....	do 130
Tobacco, in leaves.....	do *520
Cotton, raw.....	do 240
Oil, sweet, olive, &c.....	Per liter. 300
Cotton seed.....	do 200
Linseed oil—	
Not purified or coloured.....	Per kilo. 70
Purified or not coloured.....	do 290
Boiled.....	do 130
‡Wines, sparkling, white or red, of any kind.....	do 1,300
do spirituous, such as Muscadel, Tokay, &c.....	do 360
do dry, common, table and fermented.....	do 160

*With an addition of 6 per cent. when exchange is at 22½ to 25d. to the milreis; 15 per cent. when above 25 and not above 27½; and 20 per cent. when above 27½. This provision does not apply to the Province of Rio Grande do Sul.

†Preserved tomatoes are subject to the additional duty specified in the preceding note.

‡Wines (other than sparkling) in glass or faience pay a surtax of 50 per cent., including the duty on the receptacle. This last is also included in the duties on wine in casks.

The value of the milreis is 54·6 cents, and, as the name of the coin indicates, the milreis is equal to 1,000 reis, whence it follows that reis are worth only 546 mill, or a little over half a mill each.

By a decree which appeared in the *Diario Oficial* of May 18, 1890, it was ordered that from 1st July of the current year forward there will be collected at the Custom houses and authorized Treasury agencies (*mezas de rendas*) a percentage of duties for consumption in gold money at the legal value upon each import dispatch of foreign goods.

The percentage will be 20 per cent. so long as the rate of exchange is maintained between 20 and 24, 10 per cent. between 24 and 27, ceasing so soon as it shall be at par, or previous to this, if the Government consider it proper.

When the percentage referred to shall be below the legal value of gold money, the payment may be made in paper money.

CHILI.

The following table shows the rates levied in the Chilian tariff on the articles named and the amounts of duty actually payable after adding a surtax of 50 per cent., to which all articles are subjected under a more recent law.

ARTICLES.	Values (in pesos*) on which <i>ad valorem</i> Duties are levied.	RATES OF DUTY.	
		Without Surtax.	With Surtax, actual Duties pay- able.
Animals, living .....	.....	Free.	Free.
Rice, in the husk, gross weight	Per kilo 0·09	25 p. ct. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	37½ p. ct. <i>ad valorem</i> .
do ground	do 0·25	25 do ..	37½ do
Dried peas, in wooden boxes, gross weight	do 0·07	25 do ..	37½ do
Rye .....	.....	Free.	Free.
Hides and skins, ox and cow hides, dried or salted	Each 4·00	do	do
Meat, dried and salted, gross weight	Per kilo 0·25	25 p. ct. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	37½ p. ct. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Peaches, dried	do 0·20	35 do ..	52½ do
Meat extract, gross weight	do 1·50	25 do ..	37½ do
Haricot beans	do 0·04	25 do ..	37½ do
Fruits, in water, brandy, or syrup, gross weight	do 0·30	35 do ..	52½ do
do fresh .....	.....	Free.	Free.
Animal fat, common, in tins, gross weight	Per kilo 0·25	25 p. ct. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	37½ p. ct. <i>ad valorem</i> .
do in wooden boxes do	do 0·18	25 do ..	37½ do
Cherries, dried, in wooden boxes, gross weight	do 0·15	35 do ..	52½ do
Wheat flour .....	.....	Free.	Free.
Flour of oats, rye and maize, in tins or packets, including case	Per kilo 0·20	25 p. ct. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	37½ p. ct. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Ox-tongues, dried or salted	do 0·30	25 do ..	37½ do
Preserved milk, in tins	do 0·40	25 do ..	37½ do
Hops, including metal and wooden boxes	do 0·50	25 do ..	37½ do
Maize .....	.....	Free.	Free.
Butter, in tins, including the coverings	Per kilo 0·45	35 p. ct. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	52½ p. ct. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Pork fat do do	do 9·30	35 do ..	52½ do
do in barrels, gross weight	do 0·22	35 do ..	52½ do
Cheeses of every kind do	do 0·40	35 do ..	52½ do
Sausages, loose or in tins, gross weight	do 0·60	35 do ..	52½ do
Bacon, salted or in tins	do 0·20	35 do ..	52½ do
Red wine, in common bottles	Per doz. 10·00	Per doz., 2·25 pesos.	Per doz., 3·37½ pesos.
do in larger receptacles	Per liter 0·50	Per liter, 0·25 do	Per liter, 0·37½ do
White wine, in common bottles	Per doz. 10·00	Per doz., 3·00 do	Per doz., 4·50 do
do in larger receptacles	Per litre 0·80	Per liter, 0·32 do	Per liter, 0·48 do

*The value of the Chilian peso is 91·2 cents.

COLOMBIA.

Under the Colombian tariff which went into effect on 6th November, 1886, the duties specified in column A below were imposed on the articles named, but they have since been subjected to some modifications. Thus, by a decree dated 31st January, 1888, the import duties in force were lowered 20 per cent. for all goods entering

at the port of Buenaventura, and 30 per cent. for all goods entering at the port of Tumaca.

By a decree published in the *Official Gazette* of 22nd April, 1888, it was decided, subject to the approval of Congress, to increase the import duties by 25 per cent., and the rates so increased are given in column B:—

ARTICLES.	RATES OF DUTY (in Pesos).	
	A. Imposed by the Tariff which went into effect November 8, 1886.	B. As augmented by the Surtax of 25 per cent. imposed under Decree of April, 1888.
Potatoes, onions, corn, rice, pease, beans, and all kinds of vegetables and fresh fruits.....	Per kilo., 0·01	Per kilo., 0·01¼
Flour, including sago, arrowroot, tapioca, cornmeal, and all similar products.....	do 0·05	do 0·06¼
Prepared food, such as hams, sweetmeats, confectionery, preserved and dried fruits, &c., and all pickles and condiments not specially distinguished.....	do 0·20	do 0·25
Olives, in barrels.....	do 0·10	do 0·12½
Olive oil.....	do 0·10	do 0·12½
White wines, sweet and dry, in pipes and barrels.....	do 0·05	do 0·06¼
All other wines.....	do 0·40	do 0·50
Tallow, raw.....	do 0·01	do 0·01¼
Live animals.....	Free.	Free.
Tobacco, in the leaf and cut for cigarettes.....	Per kilo., 0·10	Per kilo., 0·12½
Hay.....	do 0·01	do 0·01¼

According to the *Deutsches Handels-Archiv* for 2nd February, 1889, a decree had been just issued imposing, among others, the following duties:—

Hops.....	Peso.
Red wine.....	Per kilo., 0·05
	do 0·05

Under a decree issued by the Governor of the Department of Panama last winter all salt meats imported for consumption within that Department are subject to a departmental duty of 0·05 peso per kilogram on the gross weight of each package. Such meats are imported chiefly from the United States.

At the present price of silver bullion the value of the Colombian peso is about 85 cents.

Opening of Port of Turbo to Export Trade.

Mr. T. H. Wheeler, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Bogota, in a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated the 19th of June, states that the Colombian Government have, by a resolution published in the *Official Gazette* of the 14th June, permitted export trade to be carried on by foreign and Colombian ships arriving there in ballast from the port of Turbo, near the mouth of the Atrato River, which has hitherto been a closed port.

"The conditions under which this export trade will be allowed to be carried on are to be the same as have hitherto been in force with regard to exportation from the port of Zispata, at the mouth of the Sinu River, as set forth in the articles of the Fiscal Code.

"The conditions are, shortly, that a permit should be procured from the Custom house at Cartagena, and that a manifest must be presented there, detailing the goods to be shipped at Turbo; that a coast guard officer shall be taken on board from Cartagena to Turbo to identify the goods shipped with those expressed on the manifest, and that in case the captain should declare that the ship would not return from Turbo to Cartagena, but proceed direct to some foreign port, he should give a bond that prompt and safe means should be provided for the return of the coast

guard officer to Cartagena, the ship paying in any case his usual salary during the time occupied by his voyage to and fro and the lading of the ship."

ECUADOR.

The following statement shows the duties now imposed on the articles named under the regular tariff of Ecuador, and the same as augmented by an additional municipal tax of 20 per cent. to which imported goods are also subject. All duties are levied on the gross weight:—

ARTICLES.	RATES OF DUTY (IN SUQUES) AS	
	Imposed by the Tariff.	Increased by adding the Municipal Tax of 20 per cent.
Wheat	Per kilo., 0·02	Per kilo., 0·02 $\frac{2}{5}$
Barley	do 0·02	do 0·02 $\frac{2}{5}$
Maize	do 0·02	do 0·02 $\frac{2}{5}$
Flour of wheat, maize, &c.	do 0·05	do 0·06
Rice	do 0·01	do 0·01 $\frac{1}{5}$
Grain, for feeding cattle	do 0·01	do 0·01 $\frac{1}{5}$
do unprepared	do 0·01	do 0·01 $\frac{1}{5}$
Bran	do 0·01	do 0·01 $\frac{1}{5}$
Straw, dried, and hay, for fodder	do 0·01	do 0·01 $\frac{1}{5}$
Sweet potatoes	do 0·01	do 0·01 $\frac{1}{5}$
Fresh vegetables	do 0·01	do 0·01 $\frac{1}{5}$
Fruits, dried, and other comestibles, not prepared	do 0·05	do 0·06
Raisins	do 0·05	do 0·06
Nuts	do 0·05	do 0·06
Almonds	do 0·05	do 0·06
Olives	do 0·10	do 0·12
Oils, linseed, olive, castor and almond	do 0·10	do 0·12
Wines, in any receptacle	do 0·10	do 0·12
Hops	do 0·02	do 0·02 $\frac{2}{5}$
Butter	do 0·10	do 0·12
Lard	do 0·10	do 0·12
Hams	do 0·05	do 0·06
Salt meats	do 0·05	do 0·06
Tallow	do 0·05	do 0·06
Hides, fresh and salted	do 0·01	do 0·01 $\frac{1}{5}$
Tobacco, in the leaf or manufactured	do 0·50	do 0·60
Cotton, raw, with or without seed	do 0·05	do 0·06
Linseed	do 0·05	do 0·06
Seeds for planting	Free.	Free.
Fresh fruit	do	do
Live animals	do	do
Live plants	do	do

At the present price of silver bullion the sucre is worth about 85 cents.

GUIANA, BRITISH.

The only information at hand relative the tariff on imports into this colony is found in the *British Board of Trade Journal* for August, 1888, wherein are stated the provisions of an Act passed by the Colonial Assembly on 24th May, 1888. In this Act certain changes were made in the tariff then in force. These changes were to go into effect on the 24th May, 1888, and continue in force until 1st July, 1889.

Under this law the duties on wines not exceeding \$2 per gallon in value were as follows:—

If in wood, and containing less than 26 per cent. of proof-spirit, per gallon	\$0 50
If bottled, per dozen quarts	1 00
do do pints	0 50
Cheese, oleomargarine and butterine substances, per pound...	0 02

The following articles were taken off the free list and charged with the duties indicated below:—

Beef, pickled, dried or smoked, per barrel of 200 pounds....	\$ 1 50
Pork, pickled, per barrel of 200 pounds.....	1 50
Lard, per pound.....	0 01
Bulls, cows, heifers, steers and oxen, per head	10 00

GUIANA, FRENCH.

By a decree of the President of the French Republic, dated 7th January, 1890, important modifications were made in the Customs tariff of French Guiana.

Article 1 provides that foreign merchandise imported into French Guiana shall be liable to a Customs duty of 4 per cent. *ad valorem*, besides the duty of 3 per cent. imposed in execution of the decree of the 24th December, 1864.

The value will be determined according to the official rates, or according to the prices appearing on the invoices, increased by 25 per cent.

Article 2 exempts a number of articles from the new *ad valorem* duty of 4 per cent. Among the articles so exempted are cattle, asses and mules, tobacco in leaf, mess beef and family beef.

PERU.

The following are the rates of duty imposed on the articles named under the tariff which went into effect on 1st January, 1887:—

ARTICLES.	Valuation on which the <i>Ad valorem</i> Rates are assessed.	Rates of Duty, <i>Ad valorem</i> and Specific.
Animals.....	Slight value.....	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Wheat.....	Specific duty.....	0·01 sol per kilogram.
Barley.....		10 to 40 per cent. <i>ad val</i> .
Flour.....	Specific duty.....	0·035 sol per kilogram.
Rice, hulled.....		25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Seeds.....	0·15 sol per kilogram.....	10 do do
Meat, canned.....	0·50 sol per kilogram.....	40 do do
Lard.....	0·20 sol per kilogram.....	25 do do
Wines of all kinds.....		65 do do
Tobacco, in leaf or prepared for cigarettes, from countries not in Central or South America.....		0·50 sol per kilogram....

The sol at the present price of silver bullion is worth about 85 cents.

URUGUAY.

The following are the duties levied on the articles named under the tariff which went into effect on 20th January, 1888, as amended by the law enacted in 1889.

Wheat is charged with specific duties varying with its market price, according to the following scale:—

Prices.	Corresponding Duties.
(Per 100 Kilograms.)	Pesos.
0·00 to 4·00 pesos	1·25
0·01 to 5·00 do	1·00
5·01 to 6·00 do	0·75
6·01 to 7·00 do	0·25
7·01 to 8·00 do	0·15
Over 8·00.....	Free

Maize is charged with specific duties varying with its market price, according to the following scale:—

Prices.	Corresponding Duties.
(Per 100 Kilograms.)	Pesos.
0·00 to 2·00 pesos.....	0·75
2·01 to 3·00 do	0·60
3·01 to 4·00 do	0·40
4·01 to 5·00 do	0·20

Wheat flour is charged with *ad valorem* duties varying with the price of wheat, according to the following scale:—

Price of Wheat per 100 Kilograms.	Corresponding <i>ad valorem</i> Duties on Flour.
	Per cent.
2·40 to 3·20 pesos.....	32½
3·21 to 4·00 do	27½
4·01 to 4·80 do	22½
4·81 to 5·60 do	17½
5·61 to 6·40 do	15½
6·41 to 7·20 do	12½
7·21 to 8·00 do	10½
8·01 pesos and above.....	7½

	Pesos.
Dried vegetables, such as beans, haricots, gray peas, lentils and other similar products, gross weight.....per kilogram	0·05
Rice, hulled, gross weight	do 0·04
do common.....	do 0·01
Biscuits, sea, common paste, including case.....	do 0·16
Raisins	do 0·05
Cheese, including case.....	do 0·25
Butter (milk), including case.....	do 0·35
Lard, including case.....	do 0·14
Sausage, including case.....	do 0·40
Hams, including case.....	do 0·24
Olive oil, in bottles, up to one half liter per bottle	per liter 0·08
Ordinary wine, in barrels of whatever origin...	do 0·06
Wines, superior, in casks	do 0·23
do of any other* description, in bottles or flasks.....	do 0·23
Tobacco, Virginia leaf, &c.....per kilogram	0·18
Fresh fruits, 20 per cent.; potatoes, 12 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	

* This apparently means "other" than some kind in bottles or flasks not here specified, but provided for in the tariff at a different rate of duty.

The following articles are free of duty:—Live plants, with the exception of wine stocks and shoots; live animals, hops, hemp (raw), clover seed.

All articles of foreign origin, not otherwise provided for in the tariff, pay a duty of 31 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The legal monetary unit of Uruguay is a gold piece weighing 1.697 gram, having a fineness of .917, its contents of pure gold expressed in troy weight being nearly 24.0145 grains as compared with 23.22 grains in the United States gold dollar. This makes it worth a little more than \$1.034.

VENEZUELA.

According to a statement made by Consul Bird, of La Guaira, in a report to the U. S. State Department made under date of 9th April, 1889, and published in Consular Report No. 107, p. 516, a tax of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the amount of import duties paid under the Venezuelan tariff "is levied for internal revenue," in addition to import duty proper. The duties, without this surtax, are given in column A below and the total impost, including the surtax, in column B. The duties are all levied on the gross weight. The Venezuelan unit of value, the bolivar, at the present price of silver bullion is worth about 17 cents.

ARTICLES.	A.—Import Duties proper (in bolivars).		B.—Total Impost, including surtax of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (in bolivars).	
	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Live animals (except leeches)	Per kilo.	0.10.	Per kilo.	0.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Eggs	do	0.10.	do	0.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Wheat	do	0.10.	do	0.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Rye	do	0.10.	do	0.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Barley, in the grain	do	0.10.	do	0.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Oats	do	0.10.	do	0.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Maize	do	0.10.	do	0.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Rice, in the husk	do	0.10.	do	0.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Barley meal, and all meal not otherwise mentioned	do	0.10.	do	0.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Bran	do	0.10.	do	0.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Hay	do	0.10.	do	0.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Apples, grapes, pears, and any other fresh fruits	do	0.10.	do	0.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Pressed grapes	do	0.10.	do	0.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Wheat flour	do	0.25.	do	0.28 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Beans, peas, lentils, haricots, kidney beans, potatoes, and all vegetables and garden produce	do	0.25.	do	0.28 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Malt	do	0.25.	do	0.28 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Beef, jerked, salted, in brine or smoked, smoked or salted bacon or tongues, not otherwise mentioned	do	0.25.	do	0.28 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Hams and bacon not imported in tins	do	0.25.	do	0.28 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Lard and butter	do	0.25.	do	0.28 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Oil, table or salad	do	0.25.	do	0.28 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Wines of every kind, in pipes and barrels	do	0.25.	do	0.28 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Wines imported in demijohns and bottles, excepting Spanish and Bordeaux red wines	do	0.75.	do	0.84 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Olives and capers	do	0.75.	do	0.84 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Barley, bruised or ground	do	0.75.	do	0.84 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Hops	do	0.75.	do	0.84 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Potato, maize and rye flour	do	0.75.	do	0.84 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Sausages, jams in tins, preserved foods, &c.	do	0.75.	do	0.84 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Suet, raw, undressed or pressed, &c.	do	0.75.	do	0.84 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Cheese	do	0.75.	do	0.84 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Condensed milk	do	0.75.	do	0.84 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Fruit in brandy or syrup, and dried fruits	do	0.75.	do	0.84 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Raw wool	do	0.75.	do	0.84 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Hides, not tanned or prepared	do	0.75.	do	0.84 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Oil, almond or linseed	do	0.75.	do	0.84 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Tobacco in the leaf	do	5.00.	do	5.62 $\frac{1}{2}$.

SAN SALVADOR.

Abolition of Export Duty on Gold and Silver.

In a report to the Foreign Office, dated the 9th of June, Mr. J. Moffat, Her Majesty's Consul at San Salvador, announces that the impost of 1 and 2 per cent. upon the exportation of gold and silver, established 12th of March, 1878 and 18th of

March, 1880, is abolished and declared free, said resolution to take effect from 6th of June last.

The duty on the export of indigo was abolished in March last.

The imports of San Salvador in 1889 amounted to over \$2,000,000 and the exports to \$12,000,000. The imports consisted of cottons, linens, flour, provisions, furniture, woods, &c., &c. The exports are coffee, indigo, sugar, &c.

GUATEMALA.

The report for the trade of this country during 1889 shows that there was a general increase in the value of all the chief articles of importation with the exception of flour, the decrease in which was slight.

The impetus given to cultivation, and the works on the Central Railroad, added to projected improvements in the country, have given rise to a large increase in the importation of agricultural implements and railroad, telegraph and electric light materials. In the returns for 1888 agricultural implements are included under the heading iron and hardware, amounting in all to £15,731; whilst under the same heading, for 1889 the amount reaches £24,531, to which must be added £20,967. Agricultural implements are entered under a separate heading.

The following articles also show a considerable increase:—

Articles.	Chiefly from
Cotton, cloth and yarn.....	England.
Drugs.....	United States.
Silk goods.....	France and China.
Wines and liqueurs.....	France.
Woollen goods.....	France and Germany.
Beer.....	Germany and United States.
Candles.....	Germany.
Cinnamon.....	England.
Crockery.....	United States.
Fence wire.....	do
Furniture.....	do
Galvanised iron for roofing and tubing.....	England.
Glassware.....	United States and Belgium.
Haberdashery.....	France.
Hats.....	do
Jewellery.....	Switzerland and United States.
Leather.....	Germany and France.
Linen.....	England.
Machinery.....	England and United States.
Matches.....	Germany.
Paper.....	France and Germany.
Petroleum.....	United States.
Sacks.....	England.
Timber for building.....	United States.
Tinned preserves.....	England and United States.
Pianos.....	Germany.
Vegetable oils.....	France.
Wheat.....	United States.

Expenses on importations may be calculated at 12 per cent. on dry goods, and 20 per cent. to 35 per cent. on hardware from Europe, and 3 per cent. from other countries.

There are some 100 miles of railroad in the country. The Central Railroad from the port of San Jose to the capital, 73 miles, and the Champerico line, from that port to Retalhulen, 27 miles. Both these ports are on the Pacific.

There are 1,991 miles of telegraph, of which eighty miles have been opened in 1889.

Abolition of Certain Import Duties.

Mr. Arthur Chapman, Her Majesty's Consul at Guatemala, in a report to the Foreign Office, dated the 6th June last, encloses copy and translation of a decree of the Gautemalan Government declaring the following articles free of duty from the 1st of July :—

Tar.
 Asphaltum.
 Iron balconies and railings, forged or cast.
 Lime.
 Earthenware or crockery piping, glazed or unglazed, for aqueducts.
 Houses, in wood or iron, complete or in sections.
 Lattice work, of wood or metal.
 Cooking ranges or stoves, and their chimneys, miners' cooking utensils.
 Water-closets.
 Felt for building.
 Bricks, of marble, clay, or china, glazed or unglazed.
 Asbestos.
 Stone or imitation crockery.
 Wood for building, carved or uncarved, or artificial.
 Marble for building in flags, columns, cornices, door or window frames.
 Fountains, polished or unpolished.
 Papier maché for building.
 Lightning conductors.
 Slate for roofing.
 Doors, window screens, glazed or otherwise, of wood or iron for building.
 Tiles for roofing, of wood, earthenware or glass.
 Gypsum.

CUBA.

Tariff Changes.

Note—Kilogramme = 2·204 lbs. avoirdupois; dollar = 4s. 2d. stg. (nominal value).

Mr. A. de C. Crowe, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Havana, in a report to the Foreign Office, dated the 28th of June, says that from the 1st of July all goods imported into Cuba were to be charged with an extra duty of 20 per cent. over and above the usual rates chargeable according to the tariff in force.

The Spanish Government have imposed this extra tax in the expectation of covering the deficit which it is expected the coming year's budget will show.

In a further report, dated the 9th of July, Mr. Crowe says:

An export duty of 10 cents (5 pence) on white, and 5 cents (2 pence halfpenny) on raw sugar per 100 kilos. will be imposed from the 1st January next.

The extra import duty in force from the 1st July amounts in reality to fully 25 per cent., inasmuch as the 5 per cent. hitherto given in reduction of previous extra charges is disallowed.

This increased import affects the poorest classes, as will be seen from the following comparative figures showing the increase on six chief articles of import forming the diet of the people :—

Articles.	Old Duty.	New Duty.
	\$	\$
Jerked beef.....Per 100 kilos.	1·995	2·520
Salt fish.....do	1·710	2·160
Rice.....do	1·853	2·340
Beans and peas.....do	0·665	0·840
Flour.....do	4·935	5·634
Lard.....do	6·935	8·760

Many other articles of daily consumption already carry excessive duties, and will be placed beyond the reach of all but the wealthy.

The duties on goods from Spain are being gradually reduced, in order to carry the long projected "cabotage" between the mother country and her "Cuban Province," with the result that in 1892 the duties on articles such as metals, metal goods, textiles, &c., will become simply prohibitive, and the colonists be forced to take all they consume from Spain, which will thus obtain an import monopoly and free entry for her wares, while Cuba, which only produces sugar and tobacco, will continue paying duty on these in Spain.

This coasting trade will thus be a fatal gift, for, while it forces her to seek foreign markets for her produce, it closes them for her imports, which can then only come from Spain, which will absorb all her profits.

It is reported that a new Cuban tariff is to be framed next year, when it is probable the Americans, who receive 92 per cent. of the island exports, may object to have theirs excluded, and retaliate, should the present fiscal policy be maintained.

Additional Tax on Imports.

According to the *Moniteur Belge* for the 24th of July, a Spanish Royal Order of the 22nd of June provides that the surtax of 20 per cent. leviable on merchandise imported into the Island of Cuba, referred to at page 145 of the *Board of Trade Journal* for August, is not applicable to goods sent before the 22nd June.—(From the *Board of Trade Journal*, September, 1890.)

PORTO RICO.

Surtax on Imports.

The *Moniteur Belge* for the 24th July says that, according to a Royal Order of the 22nd June, the surtax of 10 per cent. is payable only for goods sent to Porto Rico after the 22nd June, 1890; those sent previously only pay the surtax of 6 per cent.

SAN DOMINGO.

Increase of Import Duties.

The Santo Domingo *Gaceta Oficial* for the 17th May publishes the text of a law passed by the Dominion Government, by which import duties are increased 60 per cent.—(From the *Board of Trade Journal*, August, 1890.)

REGULATIONS RESPECTING COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS IN THE COUNTRIES MENTIONED.

Argentine Republic.—Commercial travellers in the Federal Capital of the Republic are obliged by law to take out a broker's license, inasmuch as their occupation or business is no other than the itinerant sale of merchandise in consideration of a commission which they receive from their employers.

In the event of the traders in question leaving the territory of the Capital and proceeding to any of the provinces to pursue the same business, the license above mentioned ceases to be valid, and they remain subject to the regulations which are in force on the subject in each province.

Brazil.—Travelling dealers, or pedlers, as they are denominated in the regulation annexed to the Decree No. 9870, of the 22nd February, 1888, are subject to the following taxes:—

1. As regards the general revenue, to the taxes mentioned in Schedule (A) of the said regulation, which, at page 53, specifies, under the word "pedler," the different descriptions of this class and the schedules in which they are included, the taxes also varying according to locality.

2. To the tax due for the license, to be obtained from the Municipal Chambers, to enable them to follow their trade in the places which they desire to traverse.

3. To the duties denominated hereto "provincial," but actually belonging to the revenue of the State of this Republic wherein their trade is followed.

In these two last cases the taxes vary according to the municipality of the State traversed by the dealer.

As regards other municipalities forming the limits of the actual States of Brazil, municipal legislation is generally uniform; bearing in mind, however, that in virtue of Article 2, Paragraph 4 of the decree of the 20th November, last, the powers conferred by the Additional Act on the extinct Provincial Assemblies regarding the settling of municipal expenditure, and dues necessary for same, have ceased to exist.

Article 44. The Municipal Chamber of Rio Janeiro is authorised to collect:

From 20 to 100 milreis for annual licenses granted to pedlers who trade within the municipal district, according to the value of the goods they deal in, which shall be regulated by a table, subject to the approval of the Government.

Tables of taxes payable by pedlers for annual licenses granted to them to carry on trade within the municipal district of Rio de Janeiro:

License for hawking cotton goods, jewellery, gold and silver, 100 milreis.

License for hawking hardware, glassware, trays and plated articles, 50 milreis.

License for hawking haberdashery and small ware manufactured of tin, iron or other metals, 20 milreis.

Chili.—Commercial travellers do not require to take out licenses in Columbia, nor are there any regulations in force affecting such travellers, who are in every respect in the same position as other persons.

Ecuador.—The practice of exacting fees from commercial travellers and compelling them to take out licenses does not exist in Ecuador.

Mexico.—No tax is levied by the Federal Government, but in certain States the local authorities require commercial travellers to notify their arrival and take out monthly licenses for the time they may be carrying on business in the State.

Peru.—Commercial travellers are not obliged to pay fees or take out licenses in the Republic of Peru.—(From the *Board of Trade Journal*, August, 1890.)

COMMERCIAL CONDITION OF COSTA RICA.

The "Economiste Française," for the 16th of August, gives the following account of the commercial condition of the Republic of Costa Rica:—

"At this moment, when certain States of South America are resigning themselves to hopeless and aimless internecine warfare, which disorganises their trade, disturbs their industries, and ruins their finance, it seems desirable to compare with these countries in their unceasing fluctuation and division, a little Republic where all, on the contrary, seems to be life and progress, and where, to a remarkable degree, the Government appears to steadily gain solidity and the inhabitants to increase in aptitude for trade and practical business.

"The Republic of Costa Rica is situated between Colombia and Nicaragua. Little is commonly known about it in Europe, save that it produces an excellent coffee quoted at a very high figure on our markets. But Costa Rica deserves to be better known and appreciated, and we shall endeavour to give some particulars of the present condition of this interesting country.

"The progress of trade in Costa Rica is naturally in harmony with the development of agriculture, and a year of good crop or a high price on coffee corresponds to a year of large importation. In 1850 the imports and exports, which balanced pretty exactly, each amounted to 1,000,000 of piastres. In 1888 there was a general movement of more than 10,000,000 piastres, trade having quintupled during forty years, while the population has only doubled. It is to its exceptional coffee that Costa Rica owes this success. It is in this form that the country pays for all that it buys from abroad. It is therefore almost exclusively the increase in the produc-

tion of coffee and the present high prices which have permitted the extraordinary development of the import trade during these last years. It is natural, of course, that with increased resources should come an increase of requirements. The love of comfort and even of luxury has been introduced, and there has been a competition between the principal trading houses to satisfy the new demands. A whole series of articles, utterly unknown as imports to Costa Rica a few years ago, have consequently begun to figure regularly on its lists.

"As to articles of export, it is needless to name them in detail, since the importance of coffee excludes all others. It may, however, be noted that bananas and leather enjoy some prominence as exports. Nearly half the coffee sent out of the country is shipped for England. Then follow the United States, and, after a great interval, France and Germany. The principal articles of import are woven goods of all kinds—cloths, stuffs, silks—the value of which is more than 1,200,000 piastres; linen, clothes, hats, bags for the coffee, which come together to a value of about 350,000 piastres; food stuffs, such as rice, flour, sugar, beans, estimated at 120,000 piastres; spirits and foreign liqueurs, 213,136 piastres; oils, fats and lard, 140,000 piastres; beer and wines, 240,527 piastres; drugs and medicines, 116,391 piastres; tobacco, 84,282 piastres; perfumery, 40,000 piastres; articles of luxury, 38,600 piastres; iron wire for enclosures, 91,270 piastres. In the imports for the year 1888 figures also 365,282 piastres of materials for railways in course of construction, and more than 40,000 piastres for pit coal.

"The principal lines of steamers which serve the ports of Costa Rica are: For the Atlantic, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, whose boats start from Southampton and touch at the port of Cherbourg on their return; the Atlas line, which starts from New York, and whose small steamers touch at Limon each week after, have passed by Cuba, Venezuela and Colombia; a direct line between Limon and New Orleans, which is specially occupied in the transport of bananas; and a Hamburg line, which sends a vessel every month to Costa Rica. The port of Puntarenas is served by the Pacific line, which undertakes the coast trade between San Francisco and Panama, and *vice versa*.

"The budget of Costa Rica has followed the progressive rise of trade, as the following table shows:—

Years.	Expenses.	Receipts.
	Piastres.	Piastres.
1834	14,243 00	14,751 00
1840	77,992 00	117,164 00
1879-80	3,158,823 72	2,525,726 12
1886-87	2,772,365 07	2,883,752 03
1887-88	3,305,547 57	3,582,815 87
1888-89	3,939,997 75	4,151,584 64

"The Customs are now the principal source of the revenues of the State. All goods intended for Costa Rica ought to be accompanied by their consular invoice. They pay first of all a quay due at the moment of unloading, and are then taken to the central Custom house, which is at San Jose. Import duties are very high for certain articles, such as brandy, tobacco, objects of luxury, silks, furniture, perfumery and weapons. The Customs produced in 1888 the sums of 1,707,584.92 piastres; in 1887, 1,302,741.24 piastres; and in 1886, 807,801.4 piastres. This source of revenue, therefore, has doubled in three years.

"After this revenue from the Customs comes that which is produced by the monopolies of tobacco and spirits, equal, or nearly so, to the former; this revenue also has greatly increased of late years. Then come stamped paper, a tax on the slaughter of animals in slaughter houses, licenses for the sale of spirits, beer and foreign wines, and inscription of various kinds of property in the public register. All these united make up a total of about 300,000 piastres for the year 1888.

"Costa Rica possesses at present one section of a railway, which is eventually to connect the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to consist of about 178 kilometres. It is now open from Limon to San Jose, and on so far as Alajuela. When it reaches the Pacific it will form a great encouragement to a development of foreign trade. A new line of railway is in course of construction. It starts from Cartago, on the existing line between Limon and San Jose, and follows the valley of Reventazon to the sea. By this means San Jose and all the central plateau will be placed in much more direct communication with the Atlantic.

"The carriage roads in the Republic are numerous and good, being well looked after by the State. The organization of the postal and telegraph service is also satisfactory. On all sides this little Republic seems now to be one of the most prosperous in the whole continent of South America."—From *The Board of Trade Journal*, September, 1890.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

METRIC SYSTEM.

1 Pie (12 Pulgada).....	11·365 inches.
1 Vara (3 pie).....	2·841 feet.
1 Braza (2 Vara).....	5·682 do
1 Cuadia (150 Vara).....	142·005 yards.
1 Legua (40 Cuadia).....	3·228 miles.
1 Quintal.....	90·251 lbs. av.

BRAZIL.

1 Pollegada (12 Linha).....	1·093 inches.
1 Pe (12 Pollegada).....	13·123 do
1 Covado.....	26·247 do
1 Vara.....	1·215 yards.
1 Braza.....	2·430 do
1 Estadio.....	285·235 do
1 Melha.....	1·296 miles.
1 Legoa.....	3·889 do
1 Square Vara.....	1·476 sq. yds.
1 do Braza.....	5·906 do
1 Geira.....	1·476 acres.
1 Oitavo.....	·380 gallon.
1 Alqueira (Bahia).....	·825 bushel.
1 do (Rio).....	1·1004 do
1 Fanga.....	1·523 do
1 Quartilho.....	·614 pints.
1 Canada (Rio).....	2·44 quarts.
1 Alumda.....	3·684 gallons.
1 Oitavo.....	55·335 tr. grain
1 Onça.....	442·687 do
1 Arratel.....	1·0118 lbs. av.
1 Arroba.....	32·379 do
1 Quintal (100 Arratel).....	101·186 do

And the metrical system.

CHILI.

METRICAL SYSTEM.

1 Vara (3 pie).....	33·367 inches.
1 Quadra.....	3·9 acres.
1 Arroba (wine).....	7·749 gallons.
1 Quintal (100 Libra)	101·42 lbs. av.

COLOMBIA.

The metrical system since 1857.

ECUADOR.

The metrical system since 1857.

HAYTI.

The metrical system.

FRENCH GUIANA.

1 Liore..... = {	1·079176 lbs. Avoir. }	= 489·5058 grammes.
	1·31119 lbs. Troy. }	
1 Pied de roi =	1·067565 foot	= 0·3248394 meter.
1 Aune..... =	1·29972 yard	= 1·188446 do
1 Muid..... =	70·85525 gallons	= 268·2195 liters.
1 Boisseass.. =	0·36915 bushel	= 13·0083 do

MEXICO.

1 Pulgada (12 Linea).....	·927 inch.
1 Sesma (6 Pulgada).....	5·564 do
1 Vara (6 Sesma).....	2·782 feet.
1 Estado (2 Vara).....	5·564 do
1 Legua (of Castile).....	4636·66 yards.
1 Fanegada.....	1·6374 acres.
1 Cuartillo (4 Capo).....	·1109 galls.
1 Cuartilla (2 Azumbre).....	·8879 do
1 Arroba Mayo (or Cantara).....	3·5517 do
1 Mayo (16 Cantara).....	56·276
1 Medio (2 Quartello).....	·0621 bush.
1 Almude, (2 Needio).....	·1256 do
1 Fanega.....	1·5076 do
1 Cahiz.....	18·0919 do
1 Tomin (12 Grano).....	·02113 oz. av
1 Onza	·0634 lbs. av
1 Lebra (of Castile).....	1·014 do
1 Quintal.....	101·442 do
1 Tonelada.....	1014·42 do

PERU.

Metrical, old Spanish (same as Mexico) and British. Bab—vara(3 pie) = 2·780 feet; fanega (wheat) = 135 libra; carga = 150 libra.

SAN DOMINGO.

The metrical system.

URUGUAY.

Metrical system; also as in Argentine Republic.

VENEZUELA.

Metrical system and old Spanish.

Currency, weights and measures throughout the British West Indies are those of Great Britain.

CURRENCY.

On the 24th February, 1890, the Governor in Council proclaimed the value for Customs purposes of foreign currencies as follows:—

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Standard.	Value in Canadian Currency.	Coins.
			\$ Cts. Mills.	
Argentine Republic.....	Peso.....	Gold & silver	0·96·5	Gold, Argentine \$4.82.4, and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine silver, peso and divisions.
Austria.....	Florin.....	Silver.....	·34·5	Gold, 4 florins, \$1.92.9; 8 florins, \$3.85.8; 1 ducat, \$2.28.7, and 4 ducats, \$9.15.8. Silver, 1 and 2 florins.
Belgium.....	Franc.....	Gold & silver	·19·3	Gold, 10 and 20 francs. Silver, 5 francs.
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....	Silver.....	·69·8	Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil.....	Milreis of 1000 reis..	Gold.....	·54·6	Gold, 5, 10 and 20 milreis. Silver, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 milreis.
Chili.....	Peso.....	Gold & silver	·91·2	Gold, escudo, \$1.82.4; doubloon, \$4.56.1, and condor, \$9.12.3. Silver, peso and divisions.
Cuba.....	Peso.....	Gold & silver	·92·6	Gold, doubloon, \$5.01.7. Silver, peso.
Denmark.....	Crown.....	Gold.....	·26·8	Gold, 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....	Silver.....	·69·8	Gold, doubloon, \$3.85.8; condor, \$9.64.7, and double condor. Silver, sucre and divisions.
Egypt.....	Pound (100 piastres).	Gold.....	4·94·3	Gold, pound (100 piastres), 50, 20, 10 and 5 piastres. Silver, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 piastres.
France.....	Franc.....	Gold & silver	·19·3	Gold, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver, 5 francs.
German Empire.	Mark.....	Gold.....	·23·8	Gold, 5, 10 and 20 marks.
Greece.....	Drachma.....	Gold & silver	·19·3	Gold, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 drachmas. Silver, 5 drachmas.
Guatemala.....	Peso.....	Silver.....	·69·8	Silver, peso and divisions.
Hayti.....	Gourde.....	Gold & silver	·96·5	Gold, 1, 2, 5 and 10 gourdes. Silver, gourde.
Honduras.....	Peso.....	Silver.....	·69·8	Silver, peso and divisions.
India.....	Rupee of 16 annas..	Silver.....	·33·2	Gold, mohur, \$7.10.5. Silver, rupee and divisions.
Italy.....	Lira.....	Gold & silver	·19·3	Gold, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 liras. Silver, 5 liras.
Japan.....	Yen.....	*Gold & silver	{ ·99·7 ·75·2	Gold, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 yen. Silver, yen.
Liberia.....	Dollar.....	Gold.....	1·00	
Mexico.....	Dollar.....	Silver.....	·76	Gold, dollar, \$0.98.3; $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10 and 20 dollars. Silver, dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands.....	Florin.....	Gold & silver	·40·2	Gold, 10 florins. Silver, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ florins.
Nicaragua.....	Peso.....	Silver.....	·69·8	Silver, peso and divisions.
Norway.....	Crown.....	Gold.....	·26·8	Gold, 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru.....	Sol.....	Silver.....	·69·8	Silver, sol and divisions.
Portugal.....	Milreis of 1000 reis..	Gold.....	1·08	Gold, 1, 2, 5 and 10 milreis.
Russia.....	Rouble of 100 copecks	Silver.....	·55·8	Gold, Imperial, \$7.71.8, and $\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial, \$3.85.9.† Silver, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 rouble.
Spain.....	Peseta of 100 centimes	Gold & silver	·19·3	Gold, 5, 10 and 25 pesetas. Silver, 5 pesetas.
Sweden.....	Crown.....	Gold.....	·26·8	Gold, 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	Gold & silver	·19·3	Gold, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver, 5 francs.
Tripoli.....	Mahbab of 20 piastres	Silver.....	·62·9	
Turkey.....	Piastre.....	Gold.....	·04·4	Gold, 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 piastres.
United States of Columbia.....	Peso.....	Silver.....	·69·8	Gold, condor, \$9.64.7, and double condor. Silver, peso.
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....	Gold & silver	·14	Gold, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivars. Silver, 5 bolivars.

* Gold the nominal standard. Silver, practically, the standard.

† Coined since 1st January, 1886. Old $\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial, \$3.98.6

PRACTICAL HINTS.

The following extracts from a series of letters published in the *New York Tribune* deserve study by those in Canada who desire to trade with the other countries of this western hemisphere.

"1st. American merchants lack information respecting the tastes, caprices and actual requirements of this population (South and Central American States), and when it is supplied to them neglect to profit by it. The English and Germans are well informed in these matters, and are always willing to change their looms, to modify their machinery and to furnish goods in patterns, qualities and widths corresponding to the demands of their customers. The American manufacturers will not put themselves out to adapt their goods to this market. The English and Germans will supply any thing that is asked for, and in the precise form in which it is wanted. Illustration: Money is depreciated in intrinsic value in Colombia by artifices in coinage, and loses a fraction of its purchasing power. The natives do not understand this; with them a peso is a peso, even with less silver in it. The German or English manufacturer is asked to cheapen his goods in some way, so that the merchant's customers may be induced to believe that they are buying on the same terms as before. He takes out one or two threads to the inch or slightly reduces the width of his fabrics; and the prices remain as before, the cheapening of the goods compensating for the depreciation of the currency. American manufacturers will neither change their looms nor adapt their goods to the new conditions; and their competition takes trade away from them.

"2. American merchants will not learn how to pack and deliver goods for these markets. They use long boxes and cases, instead of furnishing small packages and bales, which can be put on a mule's back and carried over a mountain road. In countries where there are no wharves on the coast and where merchandise has to be transferred to lighters in unprotected, surf-beaten roadsteads, and where, moreover, there are no roads, except mule-paths, goods must be packed in small quantities so as to be easily handled and transported. Merchandise comes out from England and Germany packed with reference to the market; from the United States in a condition that involves breakage, damage and re-packing. A similar want of adaptability is shown by merchants in filling orders for general trade. Illustration: An American firm will send out a line of prints in different colours, but in the same pattern. He is unwilling to take the trouble to vary the pattern as well as the colours. Consequently, a native merchant who orders a small consignment and seeks to sell the goods in a village shop has only the uniform pattern to show his customers. A German merchant will send small rolls of various patterns as well as colours. The village trader has, in such a consignment, variety in his stock, and can dispose of the goods to advantage.

"3. American dealers in the foreign trade lack that practical training with which their English and German competitors are well equipped. A German merchant is taught the routine of commercial business in a Hamburg house, and is not sent out to South America raw and inexperienced. He learns Spanish, adapts himself to new conditions, identifies his interests with those of his customers and perseveres in extending his trade. If long credits are essential he conforms to the customs of the country. He takes advantage of every expedient for pressing his goods upon the market. He is a better merchant and has more practical skill than his American competitor, whose business training has been inferior and superficial, and whose methods of forcing goods upon a foreign market are lacking both in thoroughness and intelligence."

UNITED STATES TARIFF.

THE TARIFF of the United States of North America having been recently changed very greatly, the alterations as affecting Canada are given below ; also, the Free List :—

	New Rate.	Old Rate.
Acetic or pyroligneous acid, not exceeding the specific gravity of 1·047 per pound. Exceeding the specific gravity of 1·047 per pound.....	1½c. 4c.	2c. 10c.
Acid, sulphuric, or oil of vitriol, not otherwise specially provided for, per pound.	½c.	Free.
Alumina, alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, and alum in crystals or ground, per pound.....	10c. 10c.	10c.
Bone-char, suitable for use in decolourizing sugars, <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, buds, bulbs and bulbous roots, and excrescences, such as nutgalls, fruits, flowers, dried fibres, grains, gums and gum resins, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, woods used expressly for dyeing, and dried insects, any of the foregoing which are not edible, but which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, and not specially provided for in this Act, <i>ad valorem</i>	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
Extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dye-woods, extract of sumac, and extracts of barks, such as are commonly used for dyeing or tanning, not specially provided for in this Act, per pound.....	7c. ½c.	10 to 20 p. c. 10 p.c.
Extracts of hemlock bark, per pound.....		
Gelatine, glue and isinglass or fish-glue, valued at not above seven cents per pound, per pound.....	1½c.	\$25 to 30
Valued at above seven cents per pound and not above thirty cents per pound, <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p.c.	\$25 to 30
Valued at above thirty cents per pound, <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p.c.	\$25 to 30
Glycerine, crude, not purified, per pound.....	1½c.	2c.
Refined, per pound.....	4½c.	5c.
Indigo, extracts or pastes of, per pound.....	¾c.	10 p.c.
Carmined, per pound.....	10c.	10 p.c.
Cod-liver oil, per gallon.....	15c.	25 p. c.
Flaxseed or linseed and poppy-seed oil, raw, boiled or oxydized, per gallon of 7½ pounds weight.....	32c.	25c.
Hemp-seed oil and rape-seed oil, per gallon.....	10c.	10c.
Seal, herring, whale and other fish oil not specially provided for, per gallon....	8c.	25 p. c.
Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, including barytes earth, unmanufactured, per ton.....	\$1.12	10 p. c.
Manufactured, per ton.....	\$6.72	½c. p. lb.
Black, made from bone, ivory, or vegetable, under whatever name known, including bone-black, dry or ground in oil or water, <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.	20 to 25 p. c.
All medical preparations, including medicinal proprietary preparations, of which alcohol is a component part, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, not specially provided for, per pound.....	50c.	50c.

UNITED STATES TARIFF—Continued.

	New Rate.	Old Rate.
All medicinal preparations, including medicinal proprietary preparations, of which alcohol is not a component part, and not specially provided for in this Act, <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.	25 p. c.
Fire brick, not glazed, enamelled, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, per ton	\$1.25	20 p. c.
Tiles and brick, other than fire-brick, not glazed, ornamented, painted, enamelled, vitrified or decorated, <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. c.	20 p. c.
Lime, per 100 pounds, including weight of barrel or package.	6c.	10 p. c.
Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, ground, per ton.	\$1.00	20 p. c.
Calcined, per ton.	1.75	20 p. c.
Clays or earths, unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially provided for, per ton	\$1.50	\$1.50
Wrought or manufactured, not specially provided for, per ton.	\$3.00	\$3.00
Marbles of all kinds in block, rough or squared, per cubic foot.	65c.	35c.
Veined marble, sawed, dressed or otherwise, including marble slabs and marble paving-tiles, per cubic foot.	\$1.10	\$1.10
Manufactures of marble not specially provided for in this Act, <i>ad valorem</i>	50 p. c.	50 p. c.
Burr-stones manufactured or bound up into millstones, <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. c.	20 p. c.
Freestone, granite, sandstone, monumental stone (except marble), unmanufactured or undressed, not specially provided for in this Act, per cubic foot.	11c.	\$1 per ton.
Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone and other building or monumental stone (except marble), not specially provided for in this Act, hewed, dressed or polished, <i>ad valorem</i>	40 p. c.	20 p. c.
Grindstones, finished or unfinished, per ton.	\$1.75	\$1.75
Slates, slate chimney-pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate, not specially provided for in this Act, <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.	30 p. c.
Roofing slates, <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.	25 p. c.
Chromate of iron, or chromic ore, <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. c.	15 p. c.
Iron ore, manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, per ton. Sulphur ore, as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron, in its natural state, containing more than three and a-half per centum copper, per copper.	75c.	75c.
<p>Provided: That ore containing more than two per centum copper shall pay, in addition thereto, one (eighty-two) half of one cent per pound for the copper contained therein (old rates, two and a-half cents). Provided also that sulphur ore as pyrites or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing in excess of twenty-five per centum of sulphur, shall be free of duty, except on the copper contained therein, as above provided. And provided further, that in levying and collecting the duty on iron ore no deduction shall be made from the weight of the ore on account of moisture, which may be chemically or physically combined therewith.</p>		
Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel, per pound.	$\frac{3}{10}$ c.	$\frac{3}{10}$ c.
But nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel, fit only to be re-manufactured.		
Aluminum, in crude form, and alloys of any kind in which aluminum is the component material of chief value, per pound.	15c.	Free.
Antimony, as regulus or metal, per pound.	$\frac{3}{4}$ c.	10 p. c.

UNITED STATES TARIFF—*Continued.*

	New Rate.	Old Rate.
Copper imported in the form of ores, per pound, on each pound of the copper contained therein	$\frac{1}{2}$ c.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
“ Old, fit only for re-manufacture, clippings from new, and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value, not specially provided for, per pound	1c.	3c.
Lead Ore and dross, per pound.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Provided: That silver ore and all ores containing lead shall pay a duty of one and a-half cents per pound on the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at the port of entry.		
Pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead, fit only to be re-manufactured, per pound.....	2c.	2c.
Metallic mineral substances in a crude state, and metals unwrought, not specially provided for, <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
Mica, <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p.c.	Free.
Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind, in which nickel is the component material of chief value.....	10c.	15c.
Timber, hewn or sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves, <i>ad valorem</i>	10 p. c.	20 p. c.
Timber, squared or sided, not specially provided for in this Act, per cubic foot..	$\frac{1}{2}$ c.	1c.
Sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber of hemlock, white wood, sycamore, white pine and basswood, per thousand feet board measure..... (Except white pine which was by the old duty \$2 per 1,000 feet).	\$1	\$1
See page 51.		
But when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished, fifty cents per thousand feet board measure; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, one dollar, per thousand feet board measure; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand feet board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing and grooving. Provided: That in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon pine, spruce, elm or other logs, or upon stave bolts, shinglewood or heading blocks exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon the sawed lumber herein provided for, when imported from such country, shall remain the same as fixed by law in force prior to the passage of this Act.		
Cedar—On and after March 1, 1891, paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone and telegraph poles, of cedar, <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. c.	Free.
Sawed boards, plank, deals, and all forms of sawed cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood and all other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed, <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. c.	\$2 per M.
Veneers of wood and wood, unmanufactured, not specially provided for, <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. c.	35 p. c.
Pine clapboards, per thousand.....	\$1	\$2
Spruce clapboards, per thousand.....	\$1.50	1.50.
Hubs for wheels, posts, last-blocks, wagon-blocks, oar-blocks, gun-blocks, heading-blocks, and all blocks or sticks, rough-hewn or sawed only, <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. c.	25 p. c.
Laths, per 1,000 pieces.....	15c.	15c.
Shingles and palings, <i>ad valorem</i>	10 p.c.	20 p.c.

UNITED STATES TARIFF—*Continued.*

	New Rate.	Old Rate.
White pine shingles, per 1,000	20c.	35c.
All other, per 1,000	30c.	35c.
Staves of wood of all kinds, <i>ad valorem</i>	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
Cair cane, or reeds, wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds, and whether round, square or in any other shape, <i>ad valorem</i>	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
Casks and barrels (empty), sugar box shoofs, and packages, and packing box shoofs, of wood, not specially provided for, <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p.c.	30 p.c.
House or cabinet furniture of wood, wholly or partly finished: manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p.c.	35 p.c.
Horses and mules, per head	\$30 00	20 p.c.
Provided, That horses valued at \$150 and over shall pay a duty of 30 per centum, <i>ad valorem</i> .		
Cattle, more than one year old, per head	\$10 00	20 p.c.
One year old or less, per head	\$2 00	20 p.c.
Hogs, per head	\$1 50	20 p.c.
Sheep, one year old or more, per head	\$1 50	20 p.c.
Less than one year old, per head	75c.	20 p.c.
All other live animals, not specially provided for in this Act, <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
Barley, per bushel of 48 pounds	30c.	10c.
Barley-malt, per bushel of 34 pounds	45c.	20c.
Barley, pearled, patent or hulled, per pound	2c.	$\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Buckwheat, per bushel of 48 pounds	15c.	10 p.c.
Corn or maize, per bushel of 56 pounds	15c.	10c.
Cornmeal, per bushel of 48 pounds	20c.	10c.
Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations, per pound	2c.	Free.
Oats, per bushel	15c.	10c.
Oatmeal, per pound	1c.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Rice, cleaned, per pound	2c.	$2\frac{1}{4}$ c.
Uncleaned, per pound	$1\frac{1}{4}$ c.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Paddy, per pound	$\frac{3}{4}$ c.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ c.
Flour and rice-meal, prepared	$1\frac{1}{4}$ c.	20 p.c.
Broken, which will pass through a sieve known commercially as No. 12 wire sieve, per pound	$\frac{1}{4}$ c.	New.
Rye, per bushel	10c.	10c.
Rye-flour, per pound	$\frac{1}{2}$ c.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Wheat, per bushel	25c.	20c.
Wheat-flour, <i>ad valorem</i>	25c.	20c.
Butter, and substitutes therefor, per pound	6c.	4c.
Cheese, per pound	6c.	4c.

UNITED STATES TARIFF—*Continued.*

	New Rate.	Old Rate.
Milk, fresh, per gallon.....	5c.	10 p.c.
Milk, preserved or condensed, including weight of packages, per pound.....	3c.	20 p.c.
Sugar of milk, per pound.....	8c.	Free.
Beans per bushel of 60 pounds.....	40c.	10 p.c.
Beans, pease, and mushrooms, prepared or preserved, in tins, jars, bottles, or otherwise, <i>ad valorem</i>	40 p.c.	30 p.c.
Cabbages, each.....	3c.	10 p.c.
Cider, per gallon.....	5c.	20 p.c.
Eggs, per dozen.....	5c.	Free.
Eggs, yolk of, <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
Hay, per ton.....	\$4 00	\$2 00
Honey, per gallon.....	20c.	20c.
Hops, per pound.....	15c.	8c.
Onions, per bushel.....	40c.	10 p.c.
Pease, green, in bulk or in barrels, sacks, or similar packages, per bushel of 60 pounds.....	40c.	10 p.c.
Pease, dried, per bushel.....	20c.	30 p.c.
Split peas, per bushel of 60 pounds.....	50c.	20 p.c.
Pease in cartons, papers, or other small packages, per pound.....	1c.	New.
Plants, trees, shrubs and vines of all kinds, commonly known as nursery stock, not specially provided for, <i>ad valorem</i>	20c.	Free.
Potatoes, per bushel of 60 pounds.....	25c.	15c.
Flaxseed or linseed, poppy and other oil seeds, not specially provided for, per bushel of 56 pounds; but no drawback shall be allowed on oil cake made from imported seed.....	30c.	20c.
Garden seeds, agricultural seeds, and other seeds not specially provided for in this Act, <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
Vegetables of all kinds, prepared or preserved, including pickles and sauces of all kinds, not specially provided for, <i>ad valorem</i>	45 p.c.	30 p.c.
Vegetables in their natural state, not specially provided for in this Act, <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p.c.	10 p.c.
Straw, <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p.c.	Free.
Teazles, <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p.c.	Free.
Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide and three and a-half inches deep, per whole box.....	10c.	10c.
In half boxes, measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide and one and five-eighths inch deep, each.....	5c.	5c.
In quarter boxes, measuring not more than four and three-quarters inches long, three and a-half inches wide and one and one-quarter inches deep, each.....	2½c.	2½c.
When imported in any other form, <i>ad valorem</i>	40 p.c.	40 p.c.

UNITED STATES TARIFF—*Continued.*

	New Rate.	Old Rate.
Fish, pickled, in barrels or half-barrels, and mackerel, or salmon, pickled or salted, per pound.....	1c.	1c.
Fish, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, frozen, packed in ice or otherwise prepared for preservation, and fresh fish, not specially provided for, per pound.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ c.	$\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Herrings, pickled and salted, per pound.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c.	$\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Herrings, fresh, per pound.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ c.	Free.
Fish, in cans or packages made of tin or other material, except anchovies and sardines, and fish packed in any other manner, not specially enumerated or provided for, <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p.c.	25 to 30 p.c.
Cans or packages made of tin or other metal, containing shell fish, admitted free of duty, not exceeding one quart in contents, per dozen cans or packages.....	8c.	18c.
When exceeding one quart, additional duty per dozen for each additional half quart or fractional part thereof.....	4c.	9c.
Provided: That until the 30th June, 1891, such cans or packages shall be admitted as now provided by law.		
FRUITS:—		
Apples, green or ripe, per bushel.....	25c.	Free.
Apples, dried, desicated, evaporated, and not otherwise provided for, per pound.....	2c.	Free.
Grapes, per barrel of three cubic feet capacity, or fractional part thereof....	60c.	20 p.c.
Plums and prunes, per pound.....	2c.	1c.
Figs, per pound.....	2½c.	2c.
Oranges, lemons and limes, in packages of capacity of one and a-quarter cubic feet or less, per package.....	13c.	13c.
In packages of capacity exceeding one and a-quarter cubic feet, and not exceeding two and a-half feet, per package.....	50c.	55c.
In packages of capacity exceeding five cubic feet, for every additional cubic foot or fractional part thereof.....	10c.	20 p.c.
In bulk, per thousand.....	\$1.50	\$1.60
Raisins, per pound.....	2½c.	2c.
Comfits, sweatmeats and fruits, preserved in sugar, syrup, molasses, or spirits, not specially provided for, and jellies of all kinds, <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p.c.	35 p.c.
Fruits, preserved in their own juices, <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p.c.	20 p.c.
Orange peel and lemon peel, preserved or candied, per pound.....	2c.	35 p.c.
Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, not specially provided for, per pound...	1½c.	2c.
Bacon and hams, per pound.....	5c.	2c.
Beef, mutton and pork, per pound.....	2c.	1c.. (10 p. c. mutton.)
Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for, <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
Extract of meat, all not specially provided for in this Act, per pound.....	35c.	20 p.c.
Fluid extract of meat, per pound.....	15c.	20 p.c.
And no separate or additional duty shall be collected on such coverings, unless as such they are suitable and apparently designed for use other than in the importation of meat extracts.		
Lard, per pound.....	2c.	2c.
Poultry, live, per pound.....	3c.	20 p.c.
Dressed, per pound.....	5c.	10 p.c.
Tallow, per pound.....	1c.	
Wool grease, including that known commercially as degreas or brown wool grease, per pound.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c.	1c.

UNITED STATES TARIFF—*Continued.*

	New Rate.	Old Rate.
Salt in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages, per 100 pounds.....	12c.	12c.
In bulk, per 100 pounds.....	8c.	8c.
<p>Provided, that imported salt in bond may be used in curing fish taken by vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries, and in curing fish on the shores of the navigable waters of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall preacribe; and upon proof that the salt has been used for either of the purposes stated in this proviso the duties on the same shall be remitted. Provided, further, that exporters of meats, whether packed or smoked, which have been cured in the United States with imported salt, shall, upon satisfactory proof, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, that such meats have been cured with imported salt, have refunded to them from the Treasury the duties paid on the salt so used in curing such exported meats, in amounts not less than \$100.</p>		
Starch, including all preparations from whatever substance produced, fit to use as starch, per pound.....	2c.	2c. and 2½c.
Dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute, or British gum, per pound.....	1½c.	1c.
Mustard, ground or preserved, in bottles or otherwise, per pound.....	10c.	5c.
Sage, per pound.....	8c.	New.
Vinegar, per gallon.....	7½c.	7c.
<p>The standard for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires thirty-five grains of bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy of vinegar.</p>		
Ale, porter and beer, in bottles or jugs, per gallon.....	40c.	35c.
Otherwise than in bottles and jugs, per gallon.....	40c.	35c.
Malt extract, in casks, per gallon.....	20c.	20c.
In bottles or jugs, per gallon.....	40c.	35c.
Solid or condensed, <i>ad valorem</i>	40 p.c.	
Flax, straw, per ton.....	\$5	\$5
Not hackled or dressed, per pound.....	1c.	\$20 per ton.
Hackled, known as "dressed line," per pound.....	3c.	\$40 per ton.
Tow of flax or hemp, per pound.....	½c.	\$10 per ton.
Hemp, per ton.....	\$25	\$25
Hackled, known as line of hemp, per ton.....	\$50	\$25
Binding twine, composed wholly of manila or sisal-grass, per pound.....	7/10 c.	35 p.c.
<p>WOOLS—Class one, that is to say, Merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of Merino blood, immediate or remote, Down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereafter described or designated in classes two and three.</p>		
<p>Class two, that is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals.</p>		
All wools and hair of the first class shall be per pound.....	11c.	10c. and 13c.

UNITED STATES TARIFF—*Concluded.*

	New Rate.	Old Rate.
All wools or hair of the second class, per pound.....	12c.	10c. and 12c.
Wools on the skin shall pay the same rate as other wools, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Noils, shoddy, topwaste, slubbing waste, roving waste, garnetted waste and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, per pound..	30c.	10c.
Mechanically ground wood pulp, per ton, dry weight.....	\$2.50	10 p.c.
Chemical wood pulp, unbleached, per ton, dry weight.....	\$6	10 p.c.
Bleached, per ton, dry weight.....	\$7	10 p.c.
Bristles, per pound.....	10c.	15c.
Coal, bituminous, and shale, per ton, of twenty-eight bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel.....	75c.	75c.
Coal, slack or culm, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, per ton of twenty-eight bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel.....	30c.	30c.
Coke, <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
Feathers and downs of all kinds, crude or not dressed, coloured or manufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, <i>ad valorem</i>	10 p.c.	25 p.c.
When dressed, coloured, or manufactured, including quilts of down, and other manufactures of down, and also including dressed and finished birds, suitable for millinery ornaments, and artificial and ornamental feathers and flowers, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, not specially provided for in this Act, <i>ad valorem</i>	50 p.c.	50 p.c.
Furs, dressed on the skin but not made up into articles, and furs not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. c.	20 p. c.
Hair, human, if clean or drawn but not manufactured, <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. c.	30 p. c.
Hair, curled, suitable for beds or mattresses, <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. c.	25 p. c.
Hats for men's, women's and children's wear, composed of the fur of the rabbit, beaver or other animals, or of which such fur is the component material of chief value, wholly or partially manufactured, including fur hat bodies.....	55 p. c.	30 p. c.
Bend or belting leather and sole leather, and leather not specially provided for in this Act, <i>ad valorem</i>	10 p. c.	15 p. c.
Calf-skins, tanned or dressed and dressed upon leather, including patent, enamelled and japanned leather, dressed or undressed, and finished; chamois or other skins not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. c.	20 p. c.
Boots and shoes, made of leather, <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.	30 p. c.
Manufactures of alabaster, amber, asbestos, bladders, coral, cat-gut, or whip-gut, or worm gut, jet, paste, spar, wax, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.	10 to 25 p. c.
Osier or willow, prepared for basket-maker's use, <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.	25 p. c.
Manufactures of osier or willow, <i>ad valorem</i>	40 p. c.	30 p. c.
Manufactures of leather, fur, gutta-percha, vulcanized India rubber, known as hard rubber, rubber cair, papier-maché, indurated fibre wares and other manufactures composed of wood or other pulp, of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, all of the above not specially provided for in this Act, <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p. c.	30 to 45 p. c.

FREE LIST.

SEC. 2.—On and after October 6, 1890, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act, the following articles when imported shall be exempt from duty:

Acids used for medicinal, chemical or manufacturing purposes, not specially provided for in this Act.

Aconite.

Acorns, raw, dried or undried, but unground.

Agates, unmanufactured.

Albumen.

Alizarine, natural or artificial, and dyes commercially known as Alizarine yellow, Alizarine orange, Alizarine green, Alizarine blue, Alizarine brown, Alizarine black.

Amber, unmanufactured, or crude gum.

Ambergris.

Aniline salts.

Any animal imported specially for breeding purposes: Provided, that no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in the book of record. And provided further, that certificate of such record, and of the pedigree of such animal shall be produced and submitted to the Customs officer, duly authenticated by the proper custodian of such book of record, together with the affidavit of the owner, agent, or importer that such animal is the identical animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree. The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such additional regulations as may be required for the strict enforcement of this provision.

Animals brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; but a bond shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; also teams of animals, including their harness and tackle, and the waggons or other vehicles actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families, and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and wild animals intended for exhibition in zoological collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit.

Annatto, roucou, rocoa or orleans, and all extracts of.

Antimony ore, crude, sulphite of.

Apatite.

Argal or argol, or crude tartar.

Arrowroot, raw or unmanufactured.

Arsenic and sulphide of, or orpiment.

Arsenate of apiline.

Art educational stops composed of glass and metal, and valued at not more than six cents per gross.

Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not specially provided for.

Articles the growth, produce the manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means; casks, barrels, carboys, bags and other vessels of American manufacture exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products,

including shooks when returned as barrels or boxes, also quicksilver flasks or bottles, of either domestic or foreign manufacture, which shall have been actually exported from the United States.

But proof of the identity of such articles shall be made, under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and if any such articles are subject to internal tax at the time of exportation such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded: Provided, that this paragraph shall not apply to any article upon which an allowance of drawback has been made, the re-importation of which is hereby prohibited except upon payment of duties equal to drawbacks allowed; or to any article imported in bonded warehouse and exported under any provision of law: And provided further, that when manufactured tobacco which has been exported without payment of internal revenue tax shall be re-imported it shall be retained in the custody of the collector of Customs until internal revenue stamps in payment of the legal duties shall be placed thereon.

Asbestos, unmanufactured.

Ashes, wood and lye of, and beet-root ashes.

Asphaltum and bitumen, crude.

Asafetida.

Balm of Gilead.

Barks, cinchaona or other from which quinine may be extracted.

Baryta, carbonate of, or witherite.

Bauxite, or beauxite.

Beeswax.

Bells, broken, and bell metal broken and fit only to be remanufactured.

Birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments, and bird skins, prepared for preservation, but not further advanced in manufacture.

Birds and land and water fowls.

Bismuth.

Bladders, including fish-bladders or fish-sounds, crude, and all integuments of animals not specially provided for.

Blood, dried.

Bologna sausages.

Bolting-cloths, especially for milling purposes, but not suitable for the manufacture of wearing apparel.

Bones, crude, or not burned, calcined, ground, steamed or otherwise manufactured, and bone-dust or animal carbon, and bone ash, fit only for fertilizing purposes.

Books, engravings, photographs, bound or unbound, etchings, maps and charts, which shall have been printed and bound or manufactured more than twenty years at the date of importation.

Books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English; also books and music, in raised print, used exclusively by the blind.

Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps and charts imported by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress.

Books, maps, lithographic prints and charts, specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use of any society incorporated or established for educational, philosophical, literary or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning in the United States, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

Books, or libraries, or parts of libraries, and other household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale.

Brazil paste.

Braids, plaits, laces and similar manufactures, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm-leaf, willow, osier or rattan, suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets and hoods.

Brazilian pebble, unwrought or unmanufactured.

Breccia, in brok or slabs.

Bromine.

Bullion, gold or silver.

Burgundy pitch.

Cabinets of old coins and medals, and other collections of antiquities, but the term "antiquities" as used in this Act shall include only such articles as are suitable for souvenirs or cabinet collections, and which shall have been produced at any period prior to the year 1700.

Cadmium.

Calamine.

Camphor, crude.

Castor or castoreum.

Catgut, whip-gut or worm-gut, unmanufactured, or not further manufactured than in strings or cords.

Cerium.

Chalk, unmanufactured.

Charcoal.

Chicory-root, raw, dried, or undried, but unground.

Civet, crude.

Clay, common blue, in casks, suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

Coal, anthracite.

Coal stores of American vessel; but none shall be unloaded.

Coal-tar, crude.

Cobalt and cobalt-ore.

Coculus indicus.

Cochineal.

Cocoa, or cacao, crude, and fibre, leaves, and shells of.

Coffee.

Coins, gold, silver and copper.

Coir, and coir yarn.

Copper, old, taken from the bottom of American vessels compelled by marine disaster to repair in foreign ports.

Coral, marine, uncut and unmanufactured.

Cork-wood or cork-bark, unmanufactured.

Cotton and cotton-waste or flocks.

Cryolite or kryolith.

Cudbear.

Curling-stones or quoits, and curling-stone handles.

Curry and curry-powder.

Cutch.

Cuttle-fish bone.

Dandelion roots, raw, dried, or undried, but unground.

Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, including glaziers' and engravers' diamonds not set, and diamond dust or bort, and jewels to be used in the manufacture of watches.

Divi-divi.

Dragon's blood.

Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs and bulbous roots, excrescences such as nut-galls, fruits, flowers, dried fibres and dried insects, grains, gums, and gum-resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds aromatic and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing which are not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, and not specially provided for in this Act.

Eggs of birds, fish and insects.

Emery ore.

Ergot.

Fans, common palm-leaf and palm-leaf unmanufactured.

Farina.

Fashion-plates, engraved on steel or copper, or on wood, coloured or plain.

Feathers and downs for beds.

Feldspar.

Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.

Fibrin, in all forms.

Fish, the product of American fisheries, and fresh or frozen fish (except salmon) caught in fresh waters by American vessels, or with nets or other devices owned by citizens of the United States.

Fish for bait.

Fish skins.

Flint, flints, and ground flint stones.

Floor matting manufactured from round or split straw, including what is commonly known as Chinese matting.

Fossils.

Fruit-plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation.

Fruits and nuts:—

 Currants, Zante or other.

 Dates.

 Fruits, green, ripe or dried, not specially provided for in this Act.

 Tamarinds.

 Cocoa nuts.

 Brazil nuts.

 Cream nuts.

 Palm nuts.

 Palm nut kernels.

Furs, undressed.

Fur skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner.

Gambier.

Glass broken, and old glass, which cannot be cut for use, and fit only to be re-manufactured.

Glass plates or disks, rough, cut or unwrought for use in the manufacture of optical instruments, spectacles and eye-glasses, and suitable only for such use; provided, however, that such disks exceeding eight inches in diameter may be polished sufficiently to enable the character of the glass to be determined.

Grasses and fibres:—

 Istle or Tampico fibre.

 Jute.

 Jute butts.

 Manilla.

 Sisal grass.

 Sunn.

 All other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, unmanufactured or undressed, not specially provided for.

Gold-beaters' moulds and gold-beaters' skins.

Grease and oil, such as are commonly used in soap-making or in wire-drawing or for stuffing or dressing leather and which are fit only for such uses, not specially provided for.

Guano, manures, and all substances expressly used for manure.

Gunny bags and gunny cloths, old or refuse, fit only for remanufacture.

Guts, salted.

Gutta percha, crude.

Hair of horse, cattle and other animals, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act; and human hair, raw, uncleaned, and not drawn.

Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled, Angora goat skins, raw without the wool, unmanufactured, asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured, and skins, except sheep skins with the wool on.

Hide-cuttings, raw, with or without hair, and all other glue stock.

Hide rope.

Hones and whetstones.

Hoofs, unmanufactured.

Hop roots for cultivation.

Horns and parts of, unmanufactured, including horn strips and tips.

Ice.

India rubber, crude, and milk of, and old scrap or refuse India rubber which has been worn out by use and is fit only for remanufacture.

Indigo.

Iodine, crude.

Ipecac.

Iridium.

Ivory and vegetable ivory, not sawed, cut or otherwise manufactured.

Jalap.

Jet, unmanufactured.

Joss-stick, or Joss-light.

Junk, old.

Kelp.

Kieserite.

Kyanite, or cyanite, and kainite.

Lac-dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell.

Lac spirits.

Lactarine.

Lava, unmanufactured.

Leeches.

Lemon juice, lime juice and sour-orange juice.

Licorice-root, unground.

Life-boats and life-saving apparatus specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life.

Lime, citrate of.

Lime, chloride of, or bleaching-powder.

Lithographic stones not engraved.

Litmus, prepared or not prepared.

Loadstones.

Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of.

Magnesite, or native mineral carbonate of magnesia.

Magnesium.

Magnets.

Manganese, oxide and ore of.

Manna.

Manuscripts.

Marrow, crude.

Marshmallows.

Medals of gold, silver, or copper, such as trophies or prizes.

Meerschaum, crude or unmanufactured.

Mineral waters, all not artificial.

Minerals, crude, or not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially provided for.

Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts, including patterns for machinery, but no article shall be deemed a model or pattern which can be fitted for use otherwise.

Moss, seaweeds and vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not otherwise specially provided for in this Act.

Musk, crude, in natural pods.

Myrobolan.

Needles, hand-sewing and darning.

Newspapers and periodicals; but the term "periodicals" as herein used shall be understood to embrace only unbound or paper-covered publications, containing current literature of the day and issued regularly at stated periods, as weekly, monthly or quarterly.

Nux vomica.

Oakum.

Oil cake.

Oils:—

Almond, amber, crude and rectified ambergris, anise or anise-seed, aniline, aspic, or spike lavender, bergamot, cajeput, caraway, cassia, cinnamon, cedrat, chamomile, citronella or lemon grass, civet, fennel, Jasmine or Jasimine, Juglandium, Juniper, lavender, lemon, limes, mace, neroli or orange flower, nut oil or oil of nuts, not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, orange oil, olive oil for manufacturing or mechanical purposes, unfit for eating and not otherwise provided for in this Act, ottar of roses, palm and cocoanut, rosemary or anthoss, sesame or sesamum-seed or bean, thyme, origanum red or white, valerian; and also spermaceti, whale and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries.

Olives, green or prepared.

Opium, crude or unmanufactured, and not adulterated, containing 9 per centum and over of morphia.

Orange and lemon peel, not preserved, candied or otherwise prepared.

Orchil, or orchil liquid.

Orchids, lily of the valley, azaleas, palms and other plants used for forcing under glass for cut flowers or decorative purposes.

Ores, of gold, silver and nickel, and nickel matte.

Provided, that ores of nickel and nickel matte containing more than 2 per centum of copper, shall pay a duty of half of 1 cent per pound on the copper contained therein.

Osmium.

Palladium.

Paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibres, rags (other than wool), waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, waste bagging, old or refuse gunny bags or gunny cloth, and poplar or other woods, fit only to be converted into paper.

Paraffine.

Parchment and vellum.

Pearl, mother of, not sawed, cut, polished, or otherwise manufactured.

Peltries and other usual goods and effects of Indians passing or repassing the boundary line of the United States under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: Provided, that this exemption shall not apply to goods in bales or other packages unusual among the Indians.

Personal and household effects not merchandise of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries.

Pewter and britannia metal, old, and fit only to be re-manufactured.

Philosophical and scientific apparatus, instruments and preparations; statuary, casts of marble, bronze, alabaster or plaster of Paris; paintings, drawings, and etchings, specially imported in good faith for the use of any society or institution incorporated or established for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes or for encouragement of the fine arts, and not intended for sale.

Phosphates, crude or native.

Plants, trees, shrubs, roots, seed-cane, and seeds, all of the foregoing imported by the Department of Agriculture or the United States Botanic Garden.

Plaster of Paris and sulphate of lime, unground.

Platinum, unmanufactured, and vases, retorts, and other apparatus, vessels, and parts thereof composed of platinum, for chemical uses.

Plumbago.

Polishing-stones.

Potash, crude, carbonate of, or "black salts." Caustic potash, or hydrate of, not including refined in stick or rolls. Nitrate of potash or saltpetre, crude. Sulphate of potash, crude or refined. Chlorate of potash. Muriate of potash.

Professional books, implements, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment, in the actual possession at the time of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for any other person or persons, or for sale.

Pulu.

Pumice.

Quills, prepared or unprepared, but not made up into complete articles.

Quinia, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona-bark.

Rags, not otherwise specially provided for.

Regalia and gems, statues, statuary and specimens of sculpture where specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established solely for educational, philosophical, literary or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, seminary of learning or public library in the United States.

But the term "regalia" as herein used shall be held to embrace only such insignia of rank or office or emblems as may be worn upon the person or borne in the hand during public exercises of the society or institution, and shall not include articles of furniture or fixtures or of regular wearing apparel, nor personal property of individuals.

Rennets, raw or prepared.

Saffron and safflower, and extract of, and saffron cake.

Sago, crude, and sago flour.

Salacine.

Sauer-kraut.

Sausage skins.

Seeds: anise, canary, caraway, cardamon, coriander, cotton, cummin, fennel, fenugreek, hemp, hoarhound, mustard, rape, St. John's bread or bene, sugar-beet, mangel-wurzel, sorghum or sugar cane for seed, and all flowers and grass seeds; bulbs and bulbous roots, not edible; all the foregoing not specially provided for.

Selep, or saloup.

Shells of all kinds, not cut, ground, or otherwise manufactured.

Shotgun barrels, forged, rough bored.

Shrimps, and other shell fish.

Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, but not doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way.

Silk cocoons and silk-waste.

Silk-worms' eggs.

Skeletons and other preparations of anatomy.

Snails.

Soda, nitrate of, or cubic nitrate, and chlorate of.

Sodium.

Sparterre, suitable for making or ornamenting hats.

Specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy, when imported for cabinets or as objects of science, and not for sale.

Spices:—

Cassia, cassia vera, and cassia buds, unground.

Cinnamon and chips of, unground.

Cloves and clove stems, unground.

Ginger-root, unground and not preserved or candied.

Mace.

Nutmegs.

Pepper, black or white, unground.

Pimento, unground.

Spunk.

Spurs and stilts used in the manufacture of earthen, porcelain, and stone ware.

Stone and sand: Burr-stone in blocks, rough or manufactured, and not bound up into mill-stones; cliff-stone unmanufactured, pumice-stone, rotten-stone, and sand, crude or manufactured.

Storax, or styrax.

Strontia, oxide of, and protoxide of strontian, and strontianite, or mineral carbonate of strontia.

Sugars, all not above No. 16 Dutch standard in colour, all tank bottoms, all sugar drainings and sugar sweepings, sirups of cane juice, melado, concentrated melado, and concrete and concentrated molasses, and molasses. (Old rates: Sugars, 16 to 20 per lb., 3 c.; above 20, per lb., $3\frac{1}{2}$ c.; tank bottoms, &c., polariscope 75 degrees, per lb., $1\frac{1}{4}$ c.; bottoms, each degree above 75, per lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ c.)

Sulphur, lac or precipitated, and sulphur or brimstone, crude, in bulk, sulphur ore, as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing in excess of 25 per centum of sulphur (except on the copper contained therein), and sulphur not otherwise provided for.

Sulphuric acid which at the temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit does not exceed the specific gravity of one and three hundred and eighty thousandths, for use in manufacturing superphosphate of lime or artificial manures of any kind, or for any agricultural purposes.

Sweepings of silver and gold.

Tapioca, cassava or cassady.

Tar, and pitch of wood, and pitch of coal-tar.

Tea and tea-plants.

Teeth, natural, or unmanufactured.

Terra alba.

Terra japonica.

Tin ore, cassiterite or black oxide of tin, and tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain or granulated, until 1st July, 1893, and thereafter as otherwise provided for in this Act.

Tinsel wire, lame or lahn.

Tobacco stems.

Tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans.

Tripoli.

Turmeric.

Turpentine, Venice.

Turpentine, spirits of.

Turtles.

Types, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.

Uranium, oxide and salts of.

Vaccine virus.

Valonia.

Verdigris, or subacetate of copper.

Wafers, unmedicated.

Wax, vegetable or mineral.

Wearing apparel and other personal effects (not merchandise) of persons arriving in the United States.

But this exemption shall not be held to include articles not actually in use and necessary and appropriate for the use of such persons for the purpose of their journey and present comfort and convenience, or which are intended for any other person or persons, or for sale. Provided, however, that all such wearing apparel

and other personal effects as may have been once imported into the United States and subjected to the payment of duty, and which may have been actually used and taken or exported to foreign countries by the persons returning therewith to the United States, shall, if not advanced in value or improved in condition by any means since their exportation from the United States, be entitled to exemption from duty, upon their identity being established, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Whalebone, unmanufactured.

Logs, and round unmanufactured timber not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act.

Firewood, handlebolts, heading-bolts, stave-bolts, and shingle-bolts, hop-poles, fence-posts, railroad ties, ship timber, and ship planking, not specially provided for.

Woods, namely, cedar, *lignum-vitæ*, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all forms of cabinet-woods, in the log, rough or hewn; bamboo and rattan unmanufactured; briar-root or briar-wood, and similar wood unmanufactured, or not further manufactured than cut into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted; bamboo, reeds, and sticks of partridge, hair-wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and other woods not otherwise specially provided for, in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sun-shades, whips, or walking-canes; and India malacca joints, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for the manufactures into which they are intended to be converted.

Works of art, the production of American artists residing temporarily abroad, or other works of art, including pictorial paintings on glass, imported expressly for presentation to a National institution, or to any State or municipal corporation, or incorporated religious society, college or other public institution, except stained or painted window glass or stained or painted glass windows; but such exemption shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Works of art, drawings, engravings, photographic pictures, and philosophical and scientific apparatus brought by professional artists, lecturers, or scientists arriving from abroad for use by them temporarily for exhibition or illustration, promotion and encouragement of art, science or industry in the United States, and not for sale, all photographic pictures, paintings and statuary, imported for exhibition by any association established in good faith and duly authorized under the laws of the United States or of any State, expressly and solely for the promotion and encouragement of science, art or industry, and not intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all of such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation: Provided, that the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, extend such period for a further term of six months, in cases where applications therefor shall be made.

Works of art, collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, science or manufactures, photographs, works in terra-cotta, parian, pottery, or porcelain, and artistic copies of antiquities in metal or other material hereafter imported in good faith for permanent exhibition at a fixed place by any society or institution established for the encouragement of the arts or of science, and all like articles imported in good faith by any society or association for the purpose of erecting a public monument, and not intended for sale, nor for any other purpose than herein expressed; but bonds shall be given under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, for the payment of lawful duties which may accrue should any of the articles aforesaid be sold, transferred or used contrary to this provision, and such articles shall be subject, at any time, to examination and inspection by the proper officers of the Customs. Provided, that the privileges of this and the preceding section shall not be allowed to associations or corporations engaged in or connected with business of a private or commercial character.

AD VALOREM DUTIES ON UNENUMERATED ARTICLES.

Sec. 4. That there shall be levied, collected and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not enumerated or provided for in this Act, a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; and on all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not provided for in this act, a duty of 20 per centum *ad valorem*.

Sec. 5. That each and every imported article, not enumerated in this act, which is similar either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any article enumerated in this Act as chargeable with duty shall pay the same rate of duty which is levied on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are chargeable there shall be levied on such non-enumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on articles which it resembles paying the highest rate of duty; and on articles not enumerated, manufactured of two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rate at which the same would be chargeable if composed wholly of the component material thereof of chief value; and the words "component material of chief value," wherever used in this Act, shall be held to mean that component material which shall exceed in value any other single component material of the article; and the value of each component material shall be determined by the ascertained value of such material in its condition as found in the article. If two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to any imported article it shall pay duty at the highest of such rates.

Sec. 6. That on and after the 1st of March, 1891, all articles of foreign manufacture, such as are usually or ordinarily marked, stamped, branded, or labelled, and all packages containing such or other imported articles shall respectively be plainly marked, stamped, branded or labelled in legible English words, so as to indicate the country of their origin; and unless so marked, stamped, branded, or labelled they shall not be admitted to entry.

Sec. 7. That on and after March 1, 1891, no article of imported merchandize which shall copy or simulate the name or trade-mark of any domestic manufacture or manufacturer, shall be admitted to entry at any Custom house of the United States. And in order to aid the officers of the Customs in enforcing this prohibition, any domestic manufacturer who has adopted trade-marks may require his name and residence and a description of his trademarks to be recorded in books which shall be kept for that purpose in the Department of the Treasury under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and may furnish to the Department fac similes of such trade-marks; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one or more copies of the same to be transmitted to each collector or other proper officer of the Customs.

MATERIALS FOR SHIP-BUILDING.

Sec. 8. That all lumber, timber, hemp, manilla, wire rope, and iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails, plates, tees, angles, beams, and bolts and copper and composition metal which may be necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, after the passage of this Act, may be imported in bond, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for such purpose no duties shall be paid thereon. But vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year, except upon the payment to the United States of the duties on which a rebate is herein allowed: Provided, that vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States.

Sec. 9. That all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged in foreign trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, may be withdrawn from bonded warehouse free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.



PROCLAMATION.

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

JNO. S. D. THOMPSON,
Attorney General,
Canada.

WHEREAS it is in and by the Act 51 Vict., chap. 15, intituled "An Act to amend chapter thirty-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, respecting the duties of Customs," enacted that the Governor General may, by proclamation, whenever it appears to his satisfaction to be desirable in the public interest so to do, either reduce or remove entirely or in part the export duties provided for by section six of the "Act respecting the duties of Customs" and Schedule E thereto, or by any Act in amendment thereof;

AND WHEREAS it hath appeared to Our Governor General to be desirable in the public interest to remove the Export duties hereinafter mentioned:

Now KNOW YE that We have thought fit to proclaim, order and declare, and it is hereby proclaimed, ordered and declared that the Export duties upon Spruce Logs and Pine Logs imposed by or under the authority of Schedule "E," of the Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 33, intituled "An Act respecting the duties of Customs," and also the Export duties upon Shingle Bolts of Pine or Cedar and Cedar logs capable of being made into Shingle Bolts, imposed by section three of the Act passed in the 50th–51st year of Our reign, chapter 39, and intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting the duties of Customs," or by or under the authority of any other Act, be and the same are hereby removed.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved the Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this ELEVENTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the Fifty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. A. CHAPLEAU,
Secretary of State.

B

14/89

